

ATLAS OF BIRDS, MAMMALS, AMPHIBIANS, AND REPTILES IN WYOMING



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Biological Services Section

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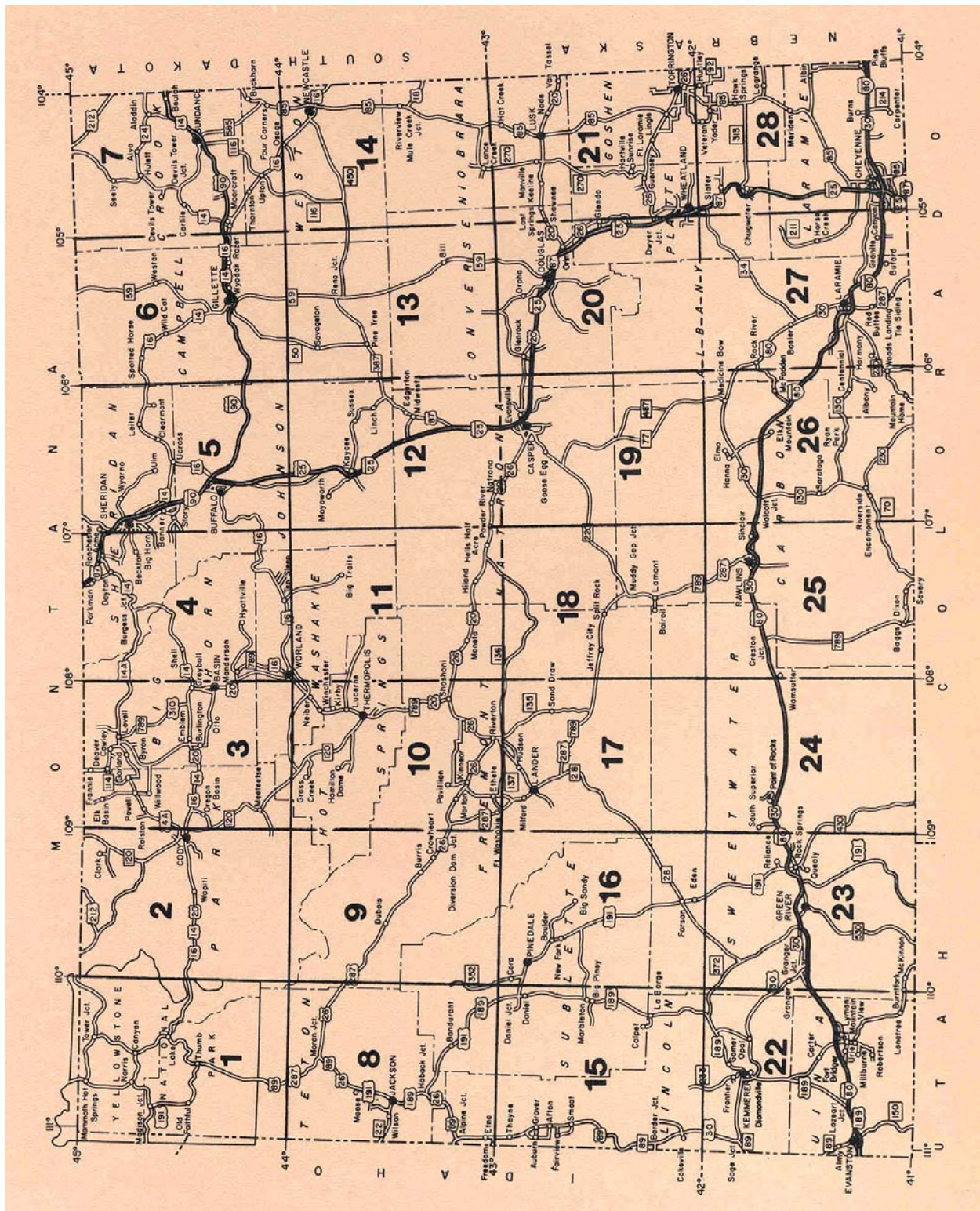
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Latilongs in Wyoming. (From Dorn, J. L., and R. D. Dorn. 1990. Wyoming Birds. Mountain West Publishing, Cheyenne, WY. 139pp.)

INTRODUCTION

In 1979, the Wyoming Game and Fish Department (Department) and the Bighorn Audubon Society compiled a working draft of the *Wyoming Avian Atlas*. The first edition of the *Wyoming Avian Atlas* was published in 1982 under the authorship of Bob Oakleaf, Helen Downing, Bert Raynes, Meg Raynes, and Oliver K. Scott. Updates were provided each year in the Threatened, Endangered, and Nongame Bird and Mammal Investigations Annual Completion Reports. In 1981, Scott Findholt, Bob Oakleaf, and Bill Long published a *Working Draft of the Wyoming Mammal Atlas*. Updates were provided in some Annual Completion Reports.

In 1991, the Department published a revision of both atlases, titled the *Draft Distribution and Status of Wyoming Birds and Mammals*. This publication included all of the information in the *Avian Atlas* and the draft *Mammal Atlas*. Several hundred people, without whom this effort would not have been possible, contributed to the 1991 draft publication. A combined *Bird and Mammal Atlas*, edited by Bob Oakleaf, Bob Luce, Sharon Ritter, and Andrea Orabona Cerovski, was published in 1992.

Annual updates were provided to all persons who received the 1992 *Atlas*. These updates included hundreds of observations of birds and mammals, including many for which little information was previously available. A large number of bat observations were added due to a special project carried out between 1994 and 1996 to document bat distribution in the State.

In 1997, John Friday initiated an effort to gather data from a variety of sources to compile current distribution data for the amphibians and reptiles of Wyoming. After initial review within the Department, the decision was made to publish this information with the *Bird and Mammal Atlas*, and the title was changed to the *Atlas of Birds, Mammals, Reptiles, and Amphibians* to reflect this inclusion.

Updates to the 1997 *Atlas* continued as new information became available, and reprints occurred in 1999 and 2004. In 2005, the *Atlas* was made available on the Nongame link to the Department's web site (<http://gf.state.wy.us/wildlife/nongame/index.asp>), negating the need for paper copies to be mailed. However, original hard copies and electronic files of both the *Atlas* and annual *Atlas* updates remain available from the Wyoming Game and Fish Department's Nongame Program personnel in Lander. Annual *Atlas* updates will also be available on the Department's Nongame web site.

Since 2001, numerous modifications to the order in which avian species appeared were made by the American Ornithologists' Union. In addition, many updates to the avian portion of the *Atlas* were added as a result of observers submitting sightings to the Wyoming Bird Records Committee and on the WyoBirds list serve. Therefore, a new version titled the *Atlas of Birds, Mammals, Amphibians, and Reptiles* was published in July of 2004 and again in April of 2009 to reflect these major changes.

The information in the *Atlas* documents past observations, but it also encourages use of the data to record new observations and distribution records for each species represented. The Department encourages wildlife watchers who want to know where a particular species can be found to use the *Atlas* for this purpose. Although latilongs cover hundreds of square miles, habitat associations, status, and abundance are good indicators of where to look for a particular bird, mammal, amphibian, or reptile. The Life Form codes and comments give further information that we hope will enhance your search for, and enjoyment of, Wyoming's wildlife.

Resource managers, consultants, and wildlife biologists are encouraged to use the *Atlas* to obtain basic information on occurrence and distribution of birds, mammals, amphibians, and reptiles for use in resource management decisions.

METHODS

Information sources for the initial versions of the *Atlas* included the Department's Wildlife Observation System, the Wyoming Natural Diversity Database, the University of Wyoming Museum collection, Wyoming mammals recorded in museum collections in other institutions, and published literature.

A number of published observation records were included in the *Atlas*. Jane Dorn's monumental bibliography of Wyoming bird references (Dorn 1978) was an important source of published literature. Other sources for birds included: Knight (1902), Grave and Walker (1913), Skinner (1925), McCafferty (1930), McCreary (1939), Flack (1976), Frinzel (1964), Pettingill and Whitney (1965), Gniadek (1977), Nye et al. (1979), and Dorn and Dorn (1990).

Sources for the mammal portion of the *Atlas* included: Findley (1951), Hall and Kelson (1959), Burt and Grossenheider (1980), Long (1965), Brown (1967a, 1967b), Pattie and Verbeek (1967), Maxell and Brown (1968), Lechleitner (1969), Clark (1973a, 1973b), Turner (1974), Bissell (1978), Rothwell et al. (1978), Clark and Dorn (1979), Stromberg (1979), Hall and Thomas (1979), Clark et al. (1980), Wyoming Game and Fish Department (1980), Bee et al. (1981), Belitsky (1981), Hall (1981), Clark and Stromberg (1987), Zeveloff and Collett (1988), and Baker et al. (2003).

Little is known about the distribution of amphibians and reptiles in Wyoming, but efforts are underway to increase our knowledge base on these species. Amphibian and reptile information came primarily from two published sources (Baxter and Stone 1980, Parker and Anderson 2001) and was compiled by John Priday, along with his personal observations from 1997 through 1999. Since 2008, the Department's herpetologist, Zack Walker, has provided updates and new information for the amphibians and reptiles section. Common and scientific names have been updated based on current information from the Society for the Study of Amphibians and Reptiles (Moriarty 2008).

Raptor aerial surveys, intensive waterbird surveys, implementation of the Monitoring Wyoming's Birds program (Leukering et al. 2001), bird banding projects, and projects funded by the State Wildlife Grants and Wyoming Governor's Big Game License Coalition programs have resulted in a significant amount of new bird data. Files of state and federal agencies were reviewed for unpublished data. Other files reviewed included the Breeding Bird Survey, coordinated in the United States by the U.S. Geological Survey Patuxent Wildlife Research Center, and records maintained at the Bird Banding Laboratory. Random sightings, a statewide small mammal survey conducted between 1989 and 1995, bat roost surveys conducted between 1994 and 1998, sensitive species inventories conducted on the Shoshone National Forest between 1995 and 1997, and projects funded by the State Wildlife Grants program have contributed a great deal of well documented mammal data. Information from numerous individuals who recorded and submitted personal observations of birds and mammals continues to be an important and invaluable source of data.

Unfortunately, the source of some observations is unknown. Since 1989, observations used for updating the *Atlas* have included only those for which written documentation existed (e.g. Wildlife Observation Form, Rare and Unusual Bird Sighting Form, Mammal Observation Record, etc.). Source information for each observation is filed with the Department's Nongame Program in the Lander Regional Office.

In 1989, at the encouragement of Sam Fitton, a group of five expert birders and the Department's Nongame Bird Biologist formed the Wyoming Bird Records Committee (WBRC). The goals of the WBRC are: 1) To solicit, organize, and maintain records, documentation, photographs, tape recordings, and any other material relative to the birds of Wyoming. 2) To review records of new or rare species or species difficult to identify and offer an intelligent, unbiased opinion of the validity or thoroughness of these reports. From these reviews, the WBRC will develop and maintain an Official State List of Wyoming's Birds. 3) To disseminate useful and pertinent material concerning the field identification of Wyoming birds in order to assist Wyoming birders in increasing their knowledge and skill. The WBRC is interested in promoting and maintaining quality and integrity in the reporting of Wyoming bird observations, and it treats all bird records as significant historical documents. The WBRC operates under a set of bylaws approved in 1991, and updated in 1998 and 2007.

Prior to 1990, the Department's Nongame Bird Biologist reviewed all rare and unusual bird documentations. In many cases, if observations of rare and unusual birds were accepted by the regional editor of American Birds and published in that magazine, the Department also accepted the record. Since 1990, the WBRC has reviewed old records and documentation and all new records. Some previously accepted records have been deleted due to lack of acceptable documentation. Those records that required review and were accepted by the WBRC are noted in the "Distribution" section. Eventually, the WBRC would also like to review records previously reviewed by the Yellowstone Bird Observation Committee to provide consistency across the entire State.

If one watches birds solely for their own enjoyment, a written description of observations is unnecessary. However, to record an observation of a rare or unusual bird for scientific purposes, written description is essential. This is necessary whether one is a highly experienced observer or a beginning birder. Compilers of regional bird lists and similar documents must maintain records that are scientifically sound. A Rare and Unusual Bird Sighting Form is included in the *Atlas*, as well as an explanation of how to document bird sightings (Appendix I); these are also available from the Department's Nongame Bird Biologist. Questions or comments about the WBRC should be directed to the Department's Nongame Bird Biologist.

The validity of records of rare mammalian species was determined by expert review of written documentation. Mammal records relied almost entirely upon confirmed identification of specimens repositied in collections or turned in to Department personnel or personnel of other agencies. A completed Mammal Observation Record form accompanied many observations. From these forms, recognized experts were able to determine whether a sufficient number of characteristics of the animal and its behavior were described and similar species were eliminated using accepted criteria. A copy of the Department's Mammal Observation Record form is included in the *Atlas* (Appendix I) or available from the Department's Nongame Mammal Biologist.

Expert reviewers included one or more of the following: Wyoming Game and Fish Department personnel from the Nongame Program, Trophy Game Program, Herptile Program, and Wildlife Division in the Lander Region; University of Wyoming Zoology Department; Museum of Southwestern Biology; and Denver Museum of Natural History. This review procedure added many valuable records.

EXPLANATION OF RECORDS

Since the 1992 *Atlas*, we have attempted to minimize the use of codes as much as space and clarity allow. The following is a brief explanation of the format using the Trumpeter Swan as an example:

<u>Name and Status</u>	<u>WBRC</u>
Trumpeter Swan <i>Cygnus buccinator</i> 181.0 TRUS Resident Uncommon Life form 3	(FL)

The first and second lines contain the common and scientific names. For birds, species names and the order in which they occur follow the most current American

Ornithologists' Union (AOU) list (American Ornithologists' Union 2008). For mammals, species names and order follows Baker et al. (2003). For amphibians and reptiles, species names follow Moriarty (2008), and species order follows Baxter and Stone (1980).

For birds only, an (AS) or (FL) under WBRC indicates that the Wyoming Bird Records Committee requests submission of a Rare and Unusual Bird Sighting Form for all sightings of the species, or for the first observation in each latilong and all nesting observations, respectively. Species for which a Rare and Unusual Bird Sighting Form is requested appear in Appendix II. Observations of avian species new to the State or an unusual breeding record for any avian species also require submission of a Rare and Unusual Bird Sighting Form.

Observations or specimens of mammals, except those for common and abundant species, require documentation because of the difficulty of distinguishing similar species.

The number on the third line is the species code assigned for the Department's computerized Wildlife Observation System. For birds, it is the same as the AOU number.

The four-letter code following the species code is a unique alpha code that can be used on data forms or in field notes. The bird codes are those used by bird banders and are listed in the North American Bird Banding Manual (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and Canadian Wildlife Service 1991). However, revisions to the manual are only available online (<http://www.pwrc.usgs.gov/bbl/manual/manual.htm>). Only full species, as recognized by the American Ornithologists' Union, are included. For mammals, amphibians, and reptiles, the first two letters of the genus followed by the first two letters of the species form the four-letter alpha code. In the case of subspecies for some mammals and reptiles, the alpha code is comprised of the first two letters of the genus followed by the first letter of the species and the first letter of the subspecies. One mammal code is identical to a bird code; therefore, the code for the mammal differs from the normal protocol. When codes for more than one mammal or herptile species were identical, a different code was arbitrarily assigned.

The fourth line refers to seasonal status – the time of the year the species occurs in Wyoming. Seasonal status categories and definitions are presented in Table 1 (page 9).

Line five refers to the abundance of the species in Wyoming. Abundance categories and definitions are presented in Table 2 (page 9).

Life Form is a term used to describe where a particular animal lives, feeds, and reproduces. Life Form codes for migrants, winter residents, and accidental species are

not included in the *Atlas*. Table 3 (page 10) lists the life form categories for each species according to Thomas (1979). One life form not included in Thomas (1979) was added to Table 3 (#17, human-built structures).

Mgmt. Status

The management or legal status of a species often significantly affects how it is managed and which state or federal agency, or section within an agency, is responsible for management. The management status codes and definitions, and the Division or Program within the Department responsible for management of Wyoming's species are listed in Table 4 (page 11) and are consistent with the Wyoming Game and Fish Commission Regulations.

The Nongame Program is responsible for managing species legally designated as Nongame, which includes Species of Greatest Conservation Need with a designated Native Species Status (NSS) and Neotropical Migratory Birds (NTMB). Using the Native Species Status matrix that first appeared in the Nongame Bird and Mammal Plan (Oakleaf et al. 1996) and has since been updated and included in the Department's Comprehensive Wildlife Conservation Strategy (2005), the Department has designated Species of Greatest Conservation Need with a Native Species Status of 1, 2, 3, or 4.

The Nongame Program is also responsible for cooperative management with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service of the following federally listed Threatened or Endangered species: Brown Pelican, Wood Stork, Whooping Crane, Piping Plover, Least Tern, black-footed ferret, and Canada lynx.

Habitat

For birds, the habitats listed are those in which the species would be expected to breed or nest in Wyoming. For birds that do not breed in Wyoming and for all mammals, amphibians, and reptiles, the habitats listed are those in which the species is most likely to be found. Habitat use was determined from personal knowledge and literature review, especially Ehrlich et al. (1988) for birds. Habitat type descriptions are from the Department's Wildlife Observation System and are listed in Appendix III (Wyoming Game and Fish Department 1992).

Comments

This column describes nesting or breeding sites, food habits, etc. The literature source or observer's name is given for unusual records, avian species observed in three or fewer latilongs, and for historical observations. The sources used for information on food habits and nesting or denning sites were Ehrlich et al. (1988) for birds and Clark and Stromberg (1987) and Fitzgerald et al. (1994) for mammals. Baxter and Stone (1980) was consulted for information on amphibians and reptiles.

References used to prepare this publication are listed in the Literature Cited section. Locations listed in the original literature source were used to situate observations to latilong. McCreary (1939) was a major source of bird observation locations. Most pre-1965 mammal data were taken from Long (1965). Efforts by the Wyoming Natural Diversity Database and the Department acquired records for many Wyoming mammal specimens repositied in museum collections throughout the United States. Baxter and Stone (1980) provided distribution information for amphibians and reptiles.

Distribution

Example for Western Small-footed Myotis:

<u> </u>	<u> O </u>	<u> b </u>	<u> O </u>	<u> O </u>	<u> O </u>	<u> O </u>
<u> O </u>	<u> O </u>	<u> B </u>	<u> O </u>	<u> O </u>	<u> h </u>	<u> </u>
<u> O </u>	<u> </u>	<u> O </u>	<u> O </u>	<u> O </u>	<u> O </u>	<u> O </u>
<u> O </u>	<u> B </u>	<u> O </u>	<u> O </u>	<u> </u>	<u> B </u>	<u> B </u>

Each underline represents a latilong or degree block as shown on the map of Wyoming (Figure 1). A latilong encompasses a rectangle covering one degree of latitude by one degree of longitude, and is numbered on the map. For example, latilong 27 is bounded by 41° and 42° latitude and 105° and 106° longitude. Detailed maps, such as those available from the Bureau of Land Management or U.S. Geological Survey, should be used for determining exact boundaries of a specific latilong.

The definitions of the symbols used for birds, mammals, amphibians, and reptiles are as follows:

Birds – Symbol Definitions

- B Nest or young dependent upon parent birds was observed.
- b Circumstantial evidence of nesting.
- O The species has been observed, but there was no evidence of nesting. The observation may have been recorded during any season of the year, but observations are most likely to correspond with seasonal status listed in Table 1.
- H Historical nesting record, prior to 1950. No recent data to indicate the species still nests or occurs in that latilong.
- h Historical record with no indication of nesting.
- ? Record that needs further verification.
- No verified records.
- * Record has been reviewed and accepted by the Wyoming Bird Records Committee (WBRC).
- # Record has been reviewed and accepted by the Yellowstone Bird Observation Committee (YBOC).
- + Record has been reviewed and accepted by both the WBRC and YBOC.

Mammals – Symbol Definitions

- B Nest, dependent young, juvenile animals, lactating or post-lactation females, or males in breeding condition were observed.
- b Animals were observed and, due to limited mobility, breeding is assumed (bats and large ungulates are highly mobile and are not automatically placed in this category).
- O The species has been observed but, due to the mobility of the species' group and lack of factors listed under (B), breeding cannot be assumed (applies to bats and large ungulates).
- H Historical breeding record, prior to 1965. No recent data to indicate the species still breeds or occurs in that latilong.
- h Historical record of occurrence before 1965. No recent data to suggest occurrence.
- ___ No verified records.

Amphibians and Reptiles – Symbol Definitions

- B Nest, eggs, or juvenile animals were observed.
- b Animals were observed and, due to limited mobility and the time of year the observation occurred, breeding is assumed.
- O The species has been observed but, due to the lack of factors listed under (B) or (b), breeding cannot be assumed.
- h Historical record of occurrence. No recent data to suggest occurrence.
- ___ No verified records.
- * Record was obtained from the University of Wyoming Museum.
- # Record was obtained from the Wyoming Natural Diversity Database.

UPDATES TO THE ATLAS

Since 2005, the *Atlas* has been available on the Nongame link on Department's web site (<http://gf.state.wy.us/wildlife/nongame/index.asp>), as well as electronically on compact disk. These options replace the previous paper copies that were mailed to individuals on a mailing list maintained by the Department's Nongame Program in the Lander Regional Office. In 2009, annual *Atlas* updates will be added to the Nongame Program link on the Department's web site so interested parties can track changes to the *Atlas* until the next updated version is available.

TABLE 1. SEASONAL STATUS DEFINITIONS.

SEASONAL STATUS	DEFINITION
Resident	A species that inhabits Wyoming year-round.
Summer Resident	A species that inhabits Wyoming during the summer (June through August) and migrates out of the State during the winter. Breeding may or may not be documented; however, records should span all of the summer months (especially July).
Migrant	A species recorded in Wyoming only during spring and/or autumn migration. For birds, records are especially lacking for July and January.
Winter Resident	A species that inhabits Wyoming during the winter (especially January) but is absent during the summer.
Accidental	A species with accidental, unpredictable occurrence of individual animals.
Peripheral	A species whose range extends only into a small portion of Wyoming.
Undetermined	A species that occurs in Wyoming but seasonal status is uncertain.
Extinct	A species that no longer exists in Wyoming or elsewhere.

TABLE 2. ABUNDANCE DEFINITIONS.

ABUNDANCE	DEFINITION
Rare	A species that occupies only a small percentage of the preferred habitat within its range or is found throughout its range in extremely low densities. The species or its sign is seldom encountered while using survey techniques that could be expected to indicate its presence.
Uncommon	A species that is common only in limited areas within its range or is found throughout its range in relatively low densities. Intensive surveying is usually required to locate the species or its sign.
Common	A species that inhabits much of the preferred habitat within its range. The species or its sign is usually encountered while using survey techniques that could be expected to indicate its presence.
Abundant	A species that inhabits much of the preferred habitat within its range. The species or its sign is typically encountered while using survey techniques that could be expected to indicate its presence.
Unknown	Insufficient information is available to determine abundance. The species is difficult to observe without specialized survey techniques.
Controlled	A species that currently exists in the State only with human assistance.

TABLE 3. VERTEBRATE LIFE FORMS (modified from Thomas 1979).

LIFE FORM NUMBER	REPRODUCES	FEEDS
1	In water	In water
2	In water	On the ground, in shrubs and/or in trees
3	On the ground around water or emergent vegetation	In water, on the ground, in shrubs, or in trees
4	On cliffs, rims, talus, and/or in caves	On the ground or in the air
5	On the ground without specific water; cliffs, rims, or talus associations	On the ground
6	On the ground	In shrubs, trees, or the air
7	In shrubs	On the ground, in water, or in the air
8	In shrubs	In shrubs, trees, or the air
9	Primarily in deciduous trees	In shrubs, trees, or the air
10	Primarily in conifers	In shrubs, trees, or the air
11	In trees	On the ground, in shrubs, in trees, or in the air
12	On very thick branches	On the ground or in water
13	Excavates its own tree cavity	On the ground, in shrubs, in trees, or in the air
14	In a naturally occurring cavity or a cavity excavated by another species	On the ground, in water, or in the air
15	In an underground burrow	On or under the ground
16	In an underground burrow	In water or the air
17	On human-built structures	On the ground, in shrubs, in trees, or in the air

TABLE 4. MANAGEMENT STATUS.

CODE	DEFINITION	MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY
NSS ^a	Native Species Status 1, 2, 3, or 4	Wyoming Game and Fish Department
NG ^b	Nongame bird, mammal, or reptile	Wyoming Game and Fish Department Nongame Program
BG	Big game	Wyoming Game and Fish Department Regional Offices
TG	Trophy game	Wyoming Game and Fish Department Trophy Game Program
SG	Small game	Wyoming Game and Fish Department Regional Offices
GB	Game Bird	Wyoming Game and Fish Department Regional Offices
FB	Furbearer	Wyoming Game and Fish Department Regional Offices
PD	Predacious bird Predatory animal	Wyoming Game and Fish Department Regional Offices
F	Species taken for falconry	Wyoming Game and Fish Department Nongame Program
A	Amphibian	Wyoming Game and Fish Department Fisheries Program
NTMB ^c	Neotropical Migratory Bird	Wyoming Game and Fish Department Nongame Program
End.	Federally listed as endangered	U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Thr.	Federally listed as threatened	U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service

^a Species of Greatest Conservation Need with a Native Species Status of 1, 2, 3, or 4 (Wyoming Game and Fish Department 2005).

^b All nongame birds in Wyoming are protected under the federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act, with the exception of the non-native Rock Pigeon, Eurasian Collared-Dove, European Starling, and House Sparrow. Nongame mammals that are protected in Wyoming include the black-footed ferret, fisher, Canada lynx, river otter, pika, and wolverine.

^c Neotropical Migratory Bird (breeds in Canada and the United States and migrates to Mexico, Central America, South America, or the Caribbean for the non-breeding season).

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Since the publication of the *Working Draft of the Wyoming Mammal Atlas* in 1981 and the *Wyoming Avian Atlas* in 1982, several hundred individuals have contributed information to update our knowledge of bird, mammal, amphibian, and reptile distribution and status in Wyoming. We would like to sincerely thank these observers for the time and effort they have expended to add to our knowledge of Wyoming's wildlife. We also applaud the efforts of the many observers who have sent information to us which did not result in *Atlas* updates, but added valuable information to the Department's Wildlife Observation System database.

We would also like to recognize the efforts of those dedicated individuals who have taken the time to carefully record their observations of rare and unusual birds and submit them to the Wyoming Bird Records Committee for review. These endeavors have added tremendously to our knowledge of the distribution and status of rare and unusual avian species in the State.

Without the support of the many wildlife watchers, naturalists, and professional biologists in Wyoming, as well as those visiting from other states, it would not be possible to continue to update the information in this document. We are grateful for the help of all contributors.

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Birds

NAME AND STATUS	WBRC ^a	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION ^b
Greater White-fronted Goose <i>Anser albifrons</i> 171.0 GWFG Migrant Rare Life Form	(FL)	GB	Marshes, lakes, agricultural areas.	Feeds on grasses, aquatic vegetation, waste grains, aquatic invertebrates, berries, seeds.	O* — — — O* O* O* O — O* — — O* — O* O* — — O* — O — — — — O* O O*
Snow Goose <i>Chen caerulescens</i> 169.0 SNGO Migrant Uncommon Life Form		GB	Marshes, lakes, agricultural areas.	Feeds on sedges, grasses, aquatic vegetation, waste grains, aquatic invertebrates, insects. Two subspecies are recognized, Greater and Lesser; the Lesser Snow Goose occurs in Wyoming. Once common in Wyoming during migration (McCreary 1939). Includes "Blue Goose".	O O O O O O O O O O — O O — O O O — O O O O O O — O O O
Ross's Goose <i>Chen rossii</i> 170.0 ROGO Migrant Uncommon Life Form	(FL)	GB	Marshes, lakes, agricultural areas.	Feeds on aquatic vegetation, grasses, aquatic invertebrates, waste grains.	O* O* — O O* — O* O — O* — O* — — — O* — O* — O O O O* — — — O*
Brant <i>Branta bernicla</i> 173.0 BRAN Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)		Lakes.	Feeds on sedges, grasses, algae, moss, aquatic invertebrates. L3: F.M. Lentsch, 20 November 1992. L10, 17, 26, 27: McCreary (1939). Includes "Black Brant".	— — O* — — — — — — h — — — — — — h — — — — — — — — h h —

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NAME AND STATUS	WBRC ^a	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION ^b
Cackling Goose <i>Branta hutchinsii</i> 172.2 CACG Accidental Rare Life Form	(FL)		Marshes, lakes, and rivers in association with other habitats, especially wet-moist meadows, sedge meadows, and agricultural areas.	Feeds on grasses, sedges, grain, insects, crustaceans. L28: G. Johnson, 3 January 2005.	— O*
Canada Goose <i>Branta canadensis</i> 172.0 CAGO Resident Abundant Life Form 3		GB	Marshes, lakes, and rivers in association with other habitats, especially wet-moist meadows, sedge meadows, and agricultural areas.	Nests on the ground or in an old nest of a heron or raptor. Feeds on grasses, sedges, grain, insects, crustaceans.	B B
Mute Swan <i>Cygnus olor</i> 178.2 MUSW Accidental Controlled Life Form	(AS)		Not native to North America; brought from other continents for zoos, parks, and private collections.	Feeds on aquatic vegetation. Is very aggressive and will out-compete native swans. L19: J. Lawrence, 5 January 1999.	— — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — O* — — — — — — — — —
Trumpeter Swan <i>Cygnus buccinator</i> 181.0 TRUS Resident Uncommon Life Form 3	(FL)	GB-no season NSS2	Marshes, lakes, rivers.	Nests on a muskrat house, a very small island, or a piece of floating bog. Feeds mainly on aquatic vegetation; also insects, aquatic invertebrates. Most of the population winters in Idaho. L7: "B" represents one pair. L19: L. Layton and F. Layton, 11 December 1994. L23: T. Koerner, 6 June 1997. L24: R. Steenberg, 16 November 1997.	B B O — O — B B B O — O — — O O — — O* O — O B* O* — O — h

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NAME AND STATUS	WBRC ^a	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION ^b
Tundra Swan <i>Cygnus columbianus</i> 180.0 TUSW Winter resident Uncommon Life Form		GB-no season	Lakes, rivers.	Feeds on aquatic vegetation; also aquatic invertebrates.	O O
Whooper Swan <i>Cygnus cygnus</i> 179.0 WHOS Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)		Lakes, marshes, rivers.	Feeds on aquatic vegetaion. L1: T. McEneaney, 17 January 2004.	O* —
Wood Duck <i>Aix sponsa</i> 144.0 WODU Summer resident Uncommon Life Form 14		GB	Cottonwood-riparian, marshes, lakes, rivers.	Nests in a tree cavity. Feeds mostly on aquatic invertebrates, seeds.	B B B B B O B b O B — — O O O — O O O O B O O O O b O B
Gadwall <i>Anas strepera</i> 135.0 GADW Resident Abundant Life Form 3		GB	Marshes and lakes in association with most habitats below 8,000 feet.	Nests on the ground in dense vegetative cover. Feeds on grasses, aquatic plants, grain, aquatic invertebrates.	B B B B B B B B O B O B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B

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NAME AND STATUS	WBRC ^a	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION ^b
Eurasian Wigeon <i>Anas penelope</i> 136.0 EUWI Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)		Lakes.	Feeds on grasses, aquatic vegetation, aquatic invertebrates. L21, 28: McCreary (1939).	O+ — — — — — O* — — — — — — — — — — O* h — — — — — O* h
American Wigeon <i>Anas americana</i> 137.0 AMWI Resident Abundant Life Form 3		GB	Marshes, lakes, mostly below 8,000 feet.	Nests on the ground, often far from water. Feeds on grasses, grain, aquatic vegetation, aquatic invertebrates. Winter populations are considerably smaller than during other seasons.	B B B B B B B B O B O B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B
American Black Duck <i>Anas rubripes</i> 133.0 ABDU Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)		Marshes, lakes.	Feeds on aquatic invertebrates, worms, seeds, tubers. L1: Wilson Bulletin 48:136-137. L20: O.K. Scott. L22, 27: McCreary (1939). Species is difficult to identify and hybridizes with Mallards.	h — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — O — h — — — — — h —
Mallard <i>Anas platyrhynchos</i> 132.0 MALL Resident Abundant Life Form 3		GB	Marshes and lakes in association with most habitats below 9,000 feet.	Nests on the ground near water. Feeds on seeds, green plants, aquatic invertebrates, insects.	B B

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NAME AND STATUS	WBRC ^a	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION ^b
Blue-winged Teal <i>Anas discors</i> 140.0 BWTE Summer resident Common Life Form 3		GB	Marshes and lakes in association with most habitats below 8,000 feet.	Nests on the ground in good vegetative cover. Feeds mostly on seeds of aquatic vegetation; also green vegetation.	<u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u>
Cinnamon Teal <i>Anas cyanoptera</i> 141.0 CITE Summer resident Common Life Form 3		GB	Marshes and lakes in association with most habitats below 8,000 feet.	Nests on the ground in a marsh or meadow. Feeds mostly on seeds of aquatic vegetation.	<u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>b</u> <u>b</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>b</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u>
Northern Shoveler <i>Anas clypeata</i> 142.0 NSHO Summer resident Common Life Form 3		GB	Marshes and lakes in association with most habitats below 8,000 feet.	Nests on the ground near water. Feeds on aquatic vegetation, aquatic invertebrates.	<u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u>
Northern Pintail <i>Anas acuta</i> 143.0 NOPI Resident Abundant Life Form 3		GB NSS3	Marshes and lakes in association with most habitats below 8,000 feet.	Nests on the ground in good vegetative cover. Feeds mostly on vegetation including seeds, green plants.	<u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u>

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Garganey <i>Anas querquedula</i> 139.2 GARG Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)		Marshes and lakes in association with most habitats.	Feeds on aquatic vegetation, aquatic invertebrates. L8: D. Wile, 26 December 2001.	— — — — — — — O* —
Green-winged Teal <i>Anas crecca</i> 139.0 GWTE Resident Abundant Life Form 3		GB	Marshes and lakes in association with most habitats below 8,000 feet.	Nests on the ground in tall vegetative cover. Feeds on seeds, aquatic invertebrates. Winter populations are considerably smaller than during other seasons.	B B B B B B B B B B b B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B
Canvasback <i>Aythya valisineria</i> 147.0 CANV Summer resident Uncommon Life Form 3		GB NSS3	Marshes, lakes, rivers.	Nest is a floating platform, or nests on a muskrat house. Feeds on aquatic vegetation, aquatic invertebrates. Summer populations are considerably smaller than during migration.	B O O O B B O B B B O O O O B B O B B O O B O O B O B O
Redhead <i>Aythya americana</i> 146.0 REDH Summer resident Common Life Form 3		GB NSS3	Marshes, lakes, rivers.	Nest is a floating platform in shallow water. Feeds on aquatic vegetation, aquatic invertebrates.	B B B B B O B b B B O O O O B b b B B O O B B B B b B B

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NAME AND STATUS	WBRC ^a	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION ^b
Ring-necked Duck <i>Aythya collaris</i> 150.0 RNDU Summer resident Common Life Form 3		GB	Marshes, lakes.	Nests on the ground near water or on a floating structure. Feeds on aquatic vegetation, aquatic invertebrates.	B B O O O O O B O O O O O O O B B b O O O O O O O B O O
Tufted Duck <i>Aythya fuligula</i> 149.1 TUDU Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)		Lakes.	Feeds on aquatic vegetation, aquatic invertebrates. L8: E. Cole, 1 April 1999. L19: J. Herold and V. Herold, 11 March 1994. L27: M. Gochfield, 10 April 1966, probably an escaped bird.	— — — — — — — O* — — — — — — — — — — O* — — — — — — — O* —
Greater Scaup <i>Aythya marila</i> 148.0 GRSC Migrant Rare Life Form	(FL)	GB	Marshes, lakes, rivers.	Feeds mainly on mollusks; also other aquatic invertebrates, aquatic vegetation.	O+ — — — O* — — O O O — — — — O — O* O* — O — O* O* — — O —
Lesser Scaup <i>Aythya affinis</i> 149.0 LESC Summer resident Uncommon Life Form 3		GB NSS3	Marshes, lakes, rivers.	Nests on the ground in open, dry habitat near water. Feeds on aquatic invertebrates, aquatic vegetation. Common during migration.	B B b O O O O B B O O O O O B b b B B O O B O B B B B b

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Harlequin Duck <i>Histrionicus histrionicus</i> 155.0 HARD Summer resident Uncommon Life Form 3		GB NSS3	Rivers and lakes in mountainous areas.	Usually nests on the ground under a shrub near a river. Feeds on aquatic invertebrates.	B O — O — — B B B — O — B O — — O — — O — — O —
Surf Scoter <i>Melanitta perspicillata</i> 166.0 SUSC Migrant Rare Life Form	(FL)	GB	Lakes, rivers.	Feeds on aquatic invertebrates.	O+ — — — O* O O O* — — — — — — — — O O — O* O* — O* O*
White-winged Scoter <i>Melanitta fusca</i> 165.0 WWSC Migrant Uncommon Life Form	(FL)	GB	Lakes, rivers.	Feeds on aquatic invertebrates.	O — — O O* O O — O* — — — O — O* — O O O* O* — O* — O —
Black Scoter <i>Melanitta nigra</i> 163.0 BLSC Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)		Lakes, rivers.	Feeds on aquatic invertebrates. L9: L. Vernon and E. Wilkinson, 28 October 1997. L28: J. Cairo and R. Dorn, 8 May 1994.	— — — — O — — — O* O — — — — — — O — — — — — — O*

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Long-tailed Duck <i>Clangula hyemalis</i> 154.0 LTDU Migrant Rare Life Form	(FL)	GB	Lakes.	Feeds on aquatic invertebrates.	O+ O _ _ O* _ O* _ O* O O* O _ _ _ _ _ _ O O O* _ O* O* _ _ O _
Bufflehead <i>Bucephala albeola</i> 153.0 BUFF Resident Uncommon Life Form 14		GB	Aspen; cottonwood-riparian; marshes; lakes and rivers associated with lodgepole pine, Douglas fir, and other or mixed coniferous forests. Lower habitats during migration and winter.	Nests in a cavity, usually in a dead tree. Feeds on aquatic invertebrates.	B B O O O O O B O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O b O
Common Goldeneye <i>Bucephala clangula</i> 151.0 COGO Resident Common Life Form 14		GB	Aspen; cottonwood-riparian; marshes; lakes and rivers associated with lodgepole pine, Douglas fir, and other or mixed coniferous forests. Lower habitats during migration and winter.	Nests in a cavity, usually in a dead tree. Feeds on aquatic invertebrates.	O O O O O O O O b O _ O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O
Barrow's Goldeneye <i>Bucephala islandica</i> 152.0 BAGO Resident Common Life Form 14		GB NSS3	Aspen; cottonwood-riparian; marshes; lakes and rivers associated with lodgepole pine, Douglas fir, and other or mixed coniferous forests. Lower habitats during migration and winter.	Nests in a cavity, usually in a dead tree. Feeds on aquatic invertebrates.	B B O b O O O B B B _ O _ _ O B O _ O O O O b O O O O O

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NAME AND STATUS	WBRC ^a	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION ^b
Hooded Merganser <i>Lophodytes cucullatus</i> 131.0 HOME Resident Uncommon Life Form 14		GB	Marshes, lakes, rivers.	Nests in a cavity, usually in a dead tree. Feeds mostly on fish. Breeding in Wyoming is expected.	O O O O O O O O O O _ O O O _ O _ _ O O O O O O _ O O O
Common Merganser <i>Mergus merganser</i> 129.0 COME Resident Common Life Form 3 14		GB	Cottonwood-riparian, marshes, lakes, rivers, especially large rivers.	Nests in a cavity in a deciduous tree, earthen bank, or rock crevice. Feeds mostly on fish.	B B B B B O b B B B O O O O B B B B B B B B B b B B B O
Red-breasted Merganser <i>Mergus serrator</i> 130.0 RBME Summer resident Uncommon Life Form 3		GB	Lakes, rivers.	Nests on the ground under vegetative cover. Feeds mostly on fish.	O O O O O _ O O B O O O O O O O _ _ O O O O O O O O O O
Ruddy Duck <i>Oxyura jamaicensis</i> 167.0 RUDU Summer resident Common Life Form 3		GB	Marshes, lakes, rivers.	Nests on the ground in tall emergent vegetation. Feeds on aquatic invertebrates, aquatic vegetation.	B B B B B b B B O B O O b b B b B B B B O B B B O b B B

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NAME AND STATUS	WBRC ^a	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION ^b
Ruddy Shelduck <i>Tadorna ferruginea</i> 141.2 RUSH Accidental Controlled Life Form	(AS)		Not native to North America; brought from other continents for zoos, parks, and private collections.	Feeds on aquatic invertebrates. L28: G. Johnson and B. Templeton, 18 October 1997, probably released or escaped from captivity.	— O*
Common Shelduck <i>Tadorna tadorna</i> 141.1 COMS Accidental Controlled Life Form	(AS)		Not native to north America; brought from other continents for zoos, parks, and private collections.	Feeds on aquatic invertebrates. L2: S. Ahalt, 1995, probably released or escaped from captivity.	— O* —
Chukar <i>Alectoris chukar</i> 288.2 CHUK Resident Common Life Form 5		GB	Mountain-foothills shrublands.	Nests on the ground amid rocks or shrubs. Feeds on seeds; leaves; insects, especially grasshoppers.	— B B B B O — b B B B B — — — B O B B O B B — — — B O
Gray Partridge <i>Perdix perdix</i> 288.1 GRPA Resident Uncommon Life Form 5		GB	Basin-prairie shrublands, riparian shrub, grasslands, agricultural areas.	Nests on the ground. Feeds on grain, grasses, forbs, insects. Also called Hungarian Partridge.	O B b B B B B B b B B O B B B b B O B B B B O — — — O —

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Ring-necked Pheasant <i>Phasianus colchicus</i> 309.1 RPHE Resident Common Life Form 5		GB	Agricultural areas, cottonwood-riparian, riparian shrub, sedge meadows.	Nests on the ground in grass or weeds. Feeds on a variety of plants and animals.	_ B B B B B B O B B B B B B _ O B _ B B B _ _ _ _ _ b B
Ruffed Grouse <i>Bonasa umbellus</i> 300.0 RUGR Resident Common Life Form 5		GB	Coniferous forests, aspen, mountain-foothills shrublands, riparian shrub (willow, hawthorn, wild plum, dogwood, water birch, bog birch, alder), logged forests.	Nests on the ground. Feeds mostly on buds, leaves, flowers, seeds, fruit; also insects.	B B _ B B _ B B B b B _ _ B B B B _ O _ _ B O _ _ _ _ _
Greater Sage-Grouse <i>Centrocercus urophasianus</i> 309.0 GRSG Resident Common Life Form 5		GB NSS2	Basin-prairie and mountain-foothills shrublands, wet-moist meadows, alfalfa, irrigated native meadows.	Nests on the ground under a sagebrush shrub. Feeds on vegetation, especially sagebrush in the winter; forbs; insects.	B B
White-tailed Ptarmigan <i>Lagopus leucura</i> 304.0 WTPT Resident Rare Life Form 5	(AS)	GB-no season	Alpine grasslands, alpine willow, spruce-fir forests.	Nests on the ground, occasionally under a shrub. Feeds mainly on buds, leaves, flowers of willows and other shrubs. At the periphery of its range. L1: Condor 24:204 (1927) and Wilson Bulletin 66:60 (20 July 1952). L26: several records. Many records are lacking details in L2, 4, 8, 9, 16, 17.	O _ b _ _

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Dusky Grouse <i>Dendragapus obscurus</i> 297.0 DUGR Resident Common Life Form 5		GB	Coniferous forests, aspen, willow, mountain-park meadows, logged forests.	Nests on the ground. Feeds mostly on leaves, especially conifer needles.	B B B B B _ _ B B B B B _ _ B B B B B B _ B b B B B B _
Sharp-tailed Grouse <i>Tympanuchus phasianellus</i> 308.0 STGR Resident Common Life Form 5		GB	Mixed grass prairie grasslands, mountain-foothills shrublands, willow, irrigated native meadows.	Nests on the ground in grass or under a shrub. Feeds on vegetation, seeds, berries, insects. Includes the "Columbian" Sharp-tailed Grouse (NSS4) in L1, 8, 16, 25; also Sharp-tailed Grouse/Greater Sage-Grouse hybrid in L5.	O _ b B B B B h _ _ B O B B _ h _ _ O b B _ _ _ B O b B
Greater Prairie-Chicken <i>Tympanuchus cupido</i> 305.0 GPCH Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)		Tallgrass prairie.	Feeds on seeds, greens, insects. L28: five records since 1900 (McCreary 1939, Wyoming Wildlife 16(2):32, Auk 51:537). More recent observations by B. Luce and G. Robinson.	_ O _
Wild Turkey <i>Meleagris gallopavo</i> 310.0 WITU Resident Common Life Form 5		GB	Coniferous forests, especially ponderosa pine-Douglas fir, cottonwood-riparian, oak and other mixed deciduous forests; woodland-chaparral; agricultural areas.	Nests on the ground among grasses or shrubs. Feeds on a variety of plants and animals.	_ B B B B B B _ _ b b B B B _ _ _ O B B B _ _ _ _ B B B

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NAME AND STATUS	WBRC ^a	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION ^b
Northern Bobwhite <i>Colinus virginianus</i> 289.0 NOBO Resident Uncommon Life Form 5	(AS)	GB	Cottonwood-riparian, riparian shrub, agricultural areas.	Nests on the ground. Feeds on vegetation, seeds, insects. At the periphery of its range. Numerous releases of captive stock statewide, especially in L3. L2: R. Young, 1 June 1997; J. Cicco and L. Cicco, 4 June 1997. L5: R. Adams and R. Adams, October 1992. L9: A. Moscicki and M. Kenney, 17 May 2005.	— O* — — O* — — — O* — — — — — — — — — — B — — — — — B
Red-throated Loon <i>Gavia stellata</i> 011.0 RTLO Migrant Rare Life Form	(AS)	NG	Large lakes.	Feeds mostly on fish. L1: McCreary (1939). L5: M. Rozy, 10 November 1981; H. Downing and others, 24 October 1986, 15 May 1988. L10: R. Scott and B. Scott, 25 October and 15 November 2007. L27: S. Dinsmore, 24 May 2001.	H — — — O* — — — — O* — — — — — O — — — — — — O — — — O* —
Pacific Loon <i>Gavia pacifica</i> 010.0 PALO Migrant Rare Life Form	(FL)	NG	Large lakes.	Feeds mostly on fish.	O* O* — — O* — — O — O* O O* O* — — — — — — — — O O* — O* — —
Common Loon <i>Gavia immer</i> 007.0 COLO Summer resident Uncommon Life Form 3		NG NSS1	Lakes above 6,000 feet. Lower elevations during migration.	Nests next to water on a muskrat house, frequently on an island. Feeds on fish, aquatic invertebrates.	B O O O O O O B O O — O O O O O O O O O O O O O — O O O

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Yellow-billed Loon <i>Gavia adamsii</i> 008.0 YBLO Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)		Large lakes.	Feeds on fish.	— — — — O* — O* — — — — — — — — — — — — — O* — — — — O* — —
Pied-billed Grebe <i>Podilymbus podiceps</i> 006.0 PBGR Summer resident Common Life Form 3		NG	Marshes and lakes below 8,000 feet. Also seen in streams.	Nest is a floating platform. Feeds on aquatic insects, snails, fish, frogs.	B O B B B B B B B B O B B b B B B B B O b B b b B B B B
Horned Grebe <i>Podiceps auritus</i> 003.0 HOGR Summer resident Uncommon Life Form 3		NG	Marshes, lakes. Also seen in streams.	Nest is a floating platform. Feeds on aquatic insects, crustaceans, mollusks, fish. L2: U. Kepler (one pair in July 1978 at Beck Lake). Breeding range is north of Wyoming. Listed as a summer resident in Yellowstone National Park (Skinner 1925).	O B O O O O O O — O O O O O O O O — O O O O O O — O O O
Red-necked Grebe <i>Podiceps grisegena</i> 002.0 RNGR Summer resident Rare Life Form 3	(AS)	NG	Marshes, shallow lakes edged with reeds and sedges, rivers.	Nest is a floating platform of reeds in shallow water. Feeds on aquatic insects, aquatic invertebrates, fish, amphibians.	O* O* — — O* — O* O* B — — — — O — — — — — — h — O* O* — — h h

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Eared Grebe <i>Podiceps nigricollis</i> 004.0 EAGR Summer resident Common Life Form 3		NG	Marshes and lakes below 8,000 feet. Will also use rivers when not breeding.	Nest is a floating platform of reeds in shallow water near rooted aquatic vegetation. Feeds mostly on aquatic insects, aquatic larvae.	B B B B B B B b b B O O O O b B B B B B B B b B B B B b
Western Grebe <i>Aechmophorus occidentalis</i> 001.0 WEGR Summer resident Common Life Form 3		NG NSS4	Marshes, lakes.	Nest is a floating platform of reeds in shallow water near rooted aquatic vegetation. Feeds mostly on fish.	B B B b O O B B O B O O O B b O B B O O B B b O B B B
Clark's Grebe <i>Aechmophorus clarkii</i> 001.1 CLGR Summer resident Uncommon Life Form 3		NG NSS4	Marshes, lakes.	Nest is a floating platform of reeds in shallow water near rooted aquatic vegetation. Feeds mostly on fish.	O O B O O O O B O O O O B O b O O O B O O O O
Streaked Shearwater <i>Calonectris leucomelas</i> 088.1 STRS Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)		Aquatic areas.	Feeds on fish, aquatic invertebrates, carrion. L27: D. Faulkner, M. Patz, F. Mauer, and D. McDonald, 13 June 2006.	— O* —

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American White Pelican <i>Pelecanus erythrorhynchos</i> 125.0 AWPE Summer resident Common Life Form 3		NG NSS3	Rivers, lakes, ponds.	Usually nests in colonies on islands. Nests in a scrape in the dirt. Feeds mostly on nongame fish, salamanders, crayfish. Eggs observed at Ocean Lake, but there has been no recent nesting record.	<u>B</u>	<u>O</u>	<u>O</u>	<u>O</u>	<u>O</u>	<u>O</u>	<u>O</u>
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Brown Pelican <i>Pelecanus occidentalis</i> 126.0 BRPE Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)	End.	Lakes.	Feeds on fish. L28: McCreary (1939).	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
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Double-crested Cormorant <i>Phalacrocorax auritus</i> 120.0 DCCO Summer resident Common Life Form 3		NG	Cottonwood-riparian, lakes, rivers.	Nests on the ground on an island or in a tree, usually deciduous. Feeds on fish, crayfish, frogs, salamanders.	<u>B</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>B</u>
					<u>B</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>O</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>O</u>	<u>O</u>
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					<u>O</u>	<u>b</u>	<u>O</u>	<u>O</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>B</u>
Lesser Frigatebird <i>Fregata ariel</i> 128.2 LEFR Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)		Aquatic areas.	Feeds on fish, aquatic invertebrates. L3: D. Faulkner, S. Ahalt, and B. Robertson, 11 July 2003.	—	—	<u>O*</u>	—	—	—	—
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American Bittern <i>Botaurus lentiginosus</i> 190.0 AMBI Summer resident Uncommon Life Form 3	(FL)	NG NSS3	Marshes.	Nests on dry ground above the water or mud in emergent vegetation. Feeds on fish, aquatic invertebrates, small mammals, insects.	O _ O O O* O O B O B _ _ O _ B O O b O O B B O O O b B b
Least Bittern <i>Ixobrychus exilis</i> 191.0 LEBI Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)		Marshes.	Feeds on fish, aquatic invertebrates, insects. L15: R.A. Grove, 1 and 17 June 1988. L22, 28: McCreary (1939).	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ B* _ _ _ _ _ _ h _ _ _ _ _ h
Great Blue Heron <i>Ardea herodias</i> 194.0 GTBH Summer resident Common Life Form 3 12		NG NSS4	Cottonwood-riparian, lakes, rivers.	Nests in a tree, usually deciduous, occasionally coniferous; rarely on the ground. Feeds on fish, aquatic invertebrates, frogs. Some individuals remain throughout the winter.	B B B B B B B B B B b B B O B B B B B B B B B B B B B B
Great Egret <i>Ardea alba</i> 196.0 GREG Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)		Wet-moist meadow grasslands, marshes, other aquatic areas.	Feeds on fish, frogs, aquatic invertebrates.	_ O* _ O O* _ O* O* O O* _ _ _ _ _ _ O* _ O O O* _ O* _ _ O* O* O*

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Snowy Egret <i>Egretta thula</i> 197.0 SNEG Summer resident Rare Life Form 3		NG NSS3	Marshes, lakes, rivers.	Nests in bulrushes or cattails, or in a shrub on an island. Feeds on aquatic invertebrates, fish, insects. L27: first breeding record, 17 July 1967 (Findholt 1984). L28: Wyoming Wildlife 8(10):9, and observations of nonbreeders.	O O O O O O O O O B _ _ _ _ B B O O B O O B O O O B B O
Little Blue Heron <i>Egretta caerulea</i> 200.0 LBHE Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)		Marshes, lakes, streams, wet-moist meadows.	Feeds mainly on fish. L8: T. Amrein, 23 March 1981, good descriptive details. L18: B. Hepworth, 22 August 1971; S. Fitton, 26 April 1989. L19: O.K. Scott. L27: O.K. Scott, 9 May 1977.	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ ? _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ O* O _ _ _ _ _ _ _ O* _
Tricolored Heron <i>Egretta tricolor</i> 199.0 TRHE Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)		Marshes, lakes, rivers.	Feeds on fish, amphibians, aquatic invertebrates, insects. L1: T. Gibbons, 21 September 1998. L20: B. Walgren and D. Walgren, 4 May 2003.	O* _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ O* _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _
Cattle Egret <i>Bubulcus ibis</i> 200.1 CAEG Summer resident Rare Life Form 3	(FL)	NG	Wet-moist meadows, marshes, lakes, streams.	Nests in bulrushes or cattails. Feeds on insects, small vertebrates. First record in Wyoming by O.K. Scott, August 1978. Range is expanding. L27: first breeding record, A. Orabona, R. Dorn, and J. Dorn, 1996.	O* O* O* _ O* _ _ O* _ O* O _ _ _ _ _ O* _ O O _ _ O* O O O* B* O

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Green Heron <i>Butorides virescens</i> 201.0 GRHE Migrant Rare Life Form	(AS)	NG	Marshes, lakes, rivers.	Feeds on fish, insects, aquatic invertebrates. L5: H. Downing and M. Collins, 25 October 1992. L18: R. Loomis, 11 July 2006. L22: J. Woolf, 14 October 2007.	O _ _ O O* _ _ O O _ _ _ O _ _ _ _ O* O _ O O* O _ O O O O
Black-crowned Night-Heron <i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i> 202.0 BCNH Summer resident Uncommon Life Form 3		NG NSS3	Marshes, lakes.	Nests in a low shrub or on the ground on an island or in bulrushes or cattails. Feeds mainly on fish.	O _ O O O O O O O B _ O O O B B O B B O O B B O O B B B
Yellow-crowned Night-Heron <i>Nyctanassa violacea</i> 203.0 YCNH Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)		Marshes, lakes.	Feeds on aquatic invertebrates, especially crustaceans. L5: H. Downing, 27 July and 22 August 1976. L27: F. Walter, 7 April 1983.	_ _ _ _ O* _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ O* _
White Ibis <i>Eudocimus albus</i> 184.0 WHIB Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)		Marshes, lakes.	Feeds on aquatic invertebrates. L5: H. Downing, 12 and 13 September 1976, may have been released or may have escaped from captivity. L28: D. Lutz, 20 May 1994.	_ _ _ _ O* _ O* _

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Glossy Ibis <i>Plegadis falcinellus</i> 186.0 GLIB Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)		Marshes, wet-moist meadows, lakes.	Feeds on aquatic invertebrates.	— — — — — — — O* O* O* — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — O*
White-faced Ibis <i>Plegadis chihi</i> 187.0 WFIB Summer resident Uncommon Life Form 3		NG NSS3	Marshes, wet-moist meadows, lakes, irrigated meadows.	Nests in bulrushes or cattails, occasionally on the ground on an island. Feeds mostly on aquatic invertebrates, insects.	O O O O O O O O O b O O O — B B O O O — O B O O O B B O
Wood Stork <i>Mycteria americana</i> 188.0 WOST Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)	End.	Marshes, rivers.	Feeds mainly on fish. L1: McCreary (1939), 16 July 1925 and 28 June 1930. L2: S. Ahalt and others, 20 and 21 October 1994.	h O* —
Turkey Vulture <i>Cathartes aura</i> 325.0 TUVU Summer resident Common Life Form 5		NG NTMB	All habitats below 8,000 feet with open areas.	Nests on a cliff, in a cave, or in a hollow stump. Feeds on carrion.	O b b B B O B B b b b b O B b O b b B B B b B O b b b b

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Osprey <i>Pandion haliaetus</i> 364.0 OSPR Summer resident Common Life Form 12		NG NTMB	Lakes and rivers associated with lodgepole pine, Douglas fir, Englemann spruce-subalpine fir, and cottonwood-riparian.	Nests on a treetop, pole, or cliff near water. Feeds mostly on fish.	<table><tr><td>B</td><td>O</td><td>B</td><td>B</td><td>B</td><td>O</td><td>B</td></tr><tr><td>B</td><td>B</td><td>B</td><td>O</td><td>O</td><td>O</td><td>O</td></tr><tr><td>B</td><td>B</td><td>B</td><td>O</td><td>B</td><td>O</td><td>B</td></tr><tr><td>O</td><td>B</td><td></td><td></td><td>B</td><td>O</td><td>O</td></tr></table>	B	O	B	B	B	O	B	B	B	B	O	O	O	O	B	B	B	O	B	O	B	O	B			B	O	O
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White-tailed Kite <i>Elanus leucurus</i> 328.0 WTKI Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)		Ponderosa pine savannah, woodland-chaparral, cottonwood-riparian, riparian shrub, marshes, grasslands, agricultural areas.	Feeds mostly on small mammals.	<table><tr><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td></tr><tr><td>O*</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td></tr><tr><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>O*</td><td>—</td><td>—</td></tr><tr><td>—</td><td>O*</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>O*</td></tr></table>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	O*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	O*	—	—	—	O*	—	—	—	—	O*
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Mississippi Kite <i>Ictinia mississippiensis</i> 329.0 MIKI Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)	NTMB	Coniferous and deciduous forests associated with streams, grasslands.	Feeds mostly on insects. L4: H. Downing and P. Widener, 11 June 1987. L23: D. Faulkner, 9 September 2002. L28: J.R. Horton, 21 May 1997; D. Felley, 19 May 1998.	<table><tr><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>O*</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td></tr><tr><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td></tr><tr><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td></tr><tr><td>—</td><td>O*</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>O*</td></tr></table>	—	—	—	O*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	O*	—	—	—	—	O*
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Bald Eagle <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i> 352.0 BAEA Resident Uncommon Life Form 12		NG NSS2	Lodgepole pine, Douglas fir, Englemann spruce-subalpine fir, other or mixed coniferous forests, cottonwood-riparian near large lakes and rivers. Forages in open habitats during the winter.	Nests in a tree. Feeds mostly on fish; also waterfowl, carrion. Winter populations are considerably larger than during other seasons. Removed from the federal Threatened Species List in 2007.	<table><tr><td>B</td><td>O</td><td>B</td><td>B</td><td>B</td><td>O</td><td>O</td></tr><tr><td>B</td><td>B</td><td>B</td><td>O</td><td>B</td><td>B</td><td>O</td></tr><tr><td>B</td><td>B</td><td>O</td><td>O</td><td>B</td><td>B</td><td>B</td></tr><tr><td>B</td><td>B</td><td>O</td><td>B</td><td>B</td><td>O</td><td>O</td></tr></table>	B	O	B	B	B	O	O	B	B	B	O	B	B	O	B	B	O	O	B	B	B	B	B	O	B	B	O	O
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Northern Harrier <i>Circus cyaneus</i> 331.0 NOHA Summer resident Common Life Form 5		F NTMB	Basin-prairie and mountain-foothills shrublands, grass and grass-like habitats, marshes.	Nests on the ground in dense vegetation. Feeds mostly on small mammals. A few birds remain during the winter.	<u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u>
Sharp-shinned Hawk <i>Accipiter striatus</i> 332.0 SSHA Summer resident Common Life Form 11		F NTMB	Coniferous forests, aspen, woodland-chaparral, cottonwood-riparian. Forages in a variety of habitats.	Nests in a tree. Feeds mostly on birds. Some individuals remain during the winter.	<u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>b</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u>
Cooper's Hawk <i>Accipiter cooperii</i> 333.0 COHA Summer resident Common Life Form 11		F NTMB	Coniferous forests, aspen, cottonwood-riparian, woodland-chaparral. Forages in a variety of habitats.	Nests in a tree. Feeds mostly on birds, small mammals. Some individuals remain during the winter, especially in towns.	<u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u>
Northern Goshawk <i>Accipiter gentilis</i> 334.0 NOGO Resident Common Life Form 11		F NSS4 NTMB	Coniferous forests, especially Douglas fir and lodgepole pine, aspen. Forages in a variety of habitats.	Nests in a tree. Feeds mostly on birds, small mammals.	<u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>O</u> <u>—</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u>

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NAME AND STATUS	WBRC ^a	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION ^b
Harris's Hawk <i>Parabuteo unicinctus</i> 335.0 HRSH Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)		Deciduous forests, especially near water.	Feeds mostly on small mammals. L10: B. Hargis, S. Hargis, and J. Taylor, 25 November 2007.	— — — — — — — — — O* — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —
Red-shouldered Hawk <i>Buteo lineatus</i> 339.0 RSHA Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)		Coniferous and deciduous forests near water.	Feeds mostly on small mammals; also some reptiles and amphibians. L1: D. Smith, 2 September 2003.	O* —
Broad-winged Hawk <i>Buteo platypterus</i> 343.0 BWH Summer resident Rare Life Form 11	(FL)	NG NTMB	Grasslands, agricultural areas, urban areas.	Nests in a tree. Feeds on small mammals, birds, reptiles, insects. L4: first breeding record, B. Oakleaf and M. Wells, 7 July 2006.	O# — O* B* O* — — — O* — — — — — — — — — O* — O* O O — — O O O O O O
Swainson's Hawk <i>Buteo swainsoni</i> 342.0 SWHA Summer resident Common Life Form 11		F NSS4 NTMB	Most habitats below 9,000 feet with open areas for foraging.	Nests in a tree, occasionally on a cliff. Feeds mostly on small mammals.	B b b B B B O B B b O B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B

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NAME AND STATUS	WBRC ^a	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION ^b
Red-tailed Hawk <i>Buteo jamaicensis</i> 337.0 RTHA Resident Common Life Form 4 11		F NTMB	Most habitats below 9,000 feet with open areas for foraging.	Nests in a tree or on a cliff. Feeds mostly on rodents. Winter populations are considerably smaller than during other seasons. Includes "Harlan's Hawk".	<u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u>
Ferruginous Hawk <i>Buteo regalis</i> 348.0 FEHA Resident Common Life Form 4 5 11		F NSS3 NTMB	Basin-prairie shrublands; eastern great plains, great basin-foothills, and mountain-foothills grasslands; rock outcrops; cottonwood-riparian.	Nests on a rock outcrop, the ground, a bank, or in a tree. Feeds mostly on small mammals. Winter populations are considerably smaller than during other seasons.	<u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u>
Rough-legged Hawk <i>Buteo lagopus</i> 347.0 RLHA Winter resident Common Life Form		NG	Basin-prairie shrublands, grasslands, agricultural areas.	Feeds mostly on small mammals.	<u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u>
Golden Eagle <i>Aquila chrysaetos</i> 349.0 GOEA Resident Common Life Form 4 12		NG NTMB	Most habitats with open areas for foraging.	Nests in a tree or on a cliff. Feeds mostly on small mammals, rabbits.	<u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u>

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NAME AND STATUS	WBRC ^a	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION ^b
Crested Caracara <i>Caracara cheriway</i> 362.0 CRCA Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)		Basin-prairie shrublands, sagebrush-grasslands.	Feeds mostly on carrion. L1: J. Peaco, 8-12 September 1984. May have been a released bird.	O* —
American Kestrel <i>Falco sparverius</i> 360.0 AMKE Summer resident Common Life Form 4 14		F NTMB	All habitats, especially below 8,500 feet.	Nests in a tree cavity, hole in a cliff, building, or magpie nest. Feeds on insects, small vertebrates, small mammals, birds. Some individuals remain throughout the winter.	B B
Merlin <i>Falco columbarius</i> 357.0 MERL Resident Uncommon Life Form 11		F NSS3 NTMB	Most habitats below 8,500 feet.	Nests in an old nest, usually magpie, in a coniferous or deciduous tree. Feeds mostly on birds; also small mammals, insects.	O B O B B B B b O B O B B O B B B O B B O B B b O — B O
Gyr Falcon <i>Falco rusticolus</i> 354.0 GYRF Winter resident Rare Life Form	(AS)	F	Basin-prairie shrublands, grasslands, agricultural areas.	Feeds mostly on birds; also small mammals.	— — O O* O* O O O — O O* O — — O O* O* — — — — — — O O —

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NAME AND STATUS	WBRC ^a	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION ^b
Peregrine Falcon <i>Falco peregrinus</i> 356.0 PEFA Resident Uncommon Life Form 4	(FL)	NG NSS3 NTMB	Cliffs in most habitats.	Nests on a ledge or in a hole on a tall cliff. Feeds on birds. Removed from the federal Endangered Species List in 1999.	B B b O O* O B B B B O O O B B O B* O* H O H H O O H O
Prairie Falcon <i>Falco mexicanus</i> 355.0 PRFA Resident Common Life Form 4		F NTMB	Cliffs in all habitats with open areas.	Nests in a hole or on a ledge on a cliff or rock outcrop. Feeds on birds, small mammals, insects, lizards.	B B
Yellow Rail <i>Coturnicops noveboracensis</i> 215.0 YERA Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)		Marshes.	Feeds on aquatic invertebrates, insects, fish. L1: T. McEneaney, 19 July 1996. L2: L. Siggins, August 1989.	O* O* —
Virginia Rail <i>Rallus limicola</i> 212.0 VIRA Summer resident Abundance unknown Life Form 3		GB NSS3	Marshes.	Nests on the ground, occasionally over water or mud. Feeds mostly on insects, aquatic invertebrates, seeds.	O O — O B — O B O O — — — O O — — b B O B B b b — B B b

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NAME AND STATUS	WBRC ^a	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION ^b
Sora <i>Porzana carolina</i> 214.0 SORA Summer resident Common Life Form 3		GB	Marshes, willow and other riparian shrub, irrigated native meadows.	Nest is a floating platform, occasionally nests in meadows. Feeds on seeds, insects, aquatic invertebrates.	B B B b B O B B B B B O O b B b B b B O B B B B b B B b
Purple Gallinule <i>Porphyrio martinica</i> 218.0 PUGA Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)		Marshes with dense emergent vegetation.	Feeds mostly on seeds, fruit, grain, plants. L27: G. Johnson, 24 September 1986.	— O* —
Common Moorhen <i>Gallinula chloropus</i> 219.0 COMO Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)		Marshes, lakes and ponds with emergent vegetation.	Feeds mostly on aquatic vegetation, invertebrates. L1: J. Zarki, August 1988. L23: A. Pedersen, 2 June 1993. L27: W. DeBaets, 10 June 1985.	O# — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — O* — — O* —
American Coot <i>Fulica americana</i> 221.0 AMCO Summer resident Abundant Life Form 3		GB	Marshes, lakes.	Nests over water on floating vegetation. Feeds on aquatic vegetation, algae; also fish, tadpoles, crustaceans, snails, worms, aquatic and terrestrial insects, eggs of other marsh birds. Occasionally winters in Wyoming.	B B

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Sandhill Crane <i>Grus canadensis</i> 206.0 SACR Summer resident Common Life Form 3		GB NSS3	Wet-moist meadow grasslands, sedge meadows, irrigated native and introduced meadows, small grains, marshes.	Nests on the ground. Feeds on aquatic invertebrates, insects, worms; also small mammals, bird eggs, nestling birds, seeds, grass shoots, grain, bulbs, berries, lichen, aquatic plants.	B B B B O O O B B B O B O O B B B B O O O B B O B B O O
Whooping Crane <i>Grus americana</i> 204.0 WHCR Summer resident Controlled Life Form 3	(AS)	NG End.	Wet-moist meadow grasslands, sedge meadows, irrigated native and introduced meadows, small grains, marshes.	Nests on the ground. Feeds on fish, small mammals, crustaceans, insects, roots, berries, grain. Birds in western Wyoming are from the Gray's Lake fostering project, except an historical sighting in L1 (Wilson Bulletin 42:198) indicated nesting in Yellowstone National Park; R. Drewien questioned validity. L28: Wyoming Wildlife 14(8):27, 1 bird for 2 weeks, August 1950.	O O _ _ _ _ _ O* O O _ _ _ _ O* O* O _ _ _ _ O* O _ _ _ _ h
Black-bellied Plover <i>Pluvialis squatarola</i> 270.0 BBPL Migrant Uncommon Life Form		NG	Shorelines, aquatic areas.	Feeds on insects, some invertebrates.	O O O O O O O O _ O _ O O O O O _ O O O O O O O O O O
American Golden-Plover <i>Pluvialis dominica</i> 272.0 AMGP Migrant Rare Life Form	(FL)	NG NTMB	Shorelines, aquatic areas.	Feeds on insects, some invertebrates.	_ _ _ _ O* _ O O _ O* _ O O _ O _ _ O O* _ _ _ O* _ _ O O*

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NAME AND STATUS	WBRC ^a	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION ^b
Snowy Plover <i>Charadrius alexandrinus</i> 278.0 SNPL Summer resident, Peripheral Rare Life Form 3	(AS)	NG	Shorelines, aquatic areas.	Nests on the ground among tufts of grass. Feeds on insects, some invertebrates. L24: first breeding record, F. Luke, 1990.	— — — — — — O* — — O* — O* — — — — O* — O* — — — O* B O O* O O*
Semipalmated Plover <i>Charadrius semipalmatus</i> 274.0 SEPL Migrant Uncommon Life Form		NG	Shorelines, aquatic areas.	Feeds primarily on invertebrates.	O O O O O O O O O O — O O — — O O O O O O O O O O O O O
Piping Plover <i>Charadrius melodus</i> 277.0 PIPL Migrant Rare Life Form	(AS)	NG End.	Shorelines, aquatic areas.	Feeds primarily on invertebrates. L5: B. Johnson, R. Money, and M. Rowland, 13-14 May 1989. L7: J. Adams, 9 May 1988. L9: American Birds 27:899. L19: J. Herold and others, 14-15 September 1982; J. Lawrence, 23 August 1987; J. Lawrence and G. Lawrence, 25 July 1992; G. Lawrence and others, 11 July 1993.	— — — — O* — O* — b — — — — O — — — O* — O — — — — — — O
Killdeer <i>Charadrius vociferus</i> 273.0 KILL Summer resident Abundant Life Form 3		NG NTMB	Shorelines and aquatic areas associated with most habitats below 8,500 feet.	Nests on the ground, usually exposed. Feeds primarily on insects, some invertebrates.	B B

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Mountain Plover <i>Charadrius montanus</i> 281.0 MOUP Summer resident Common Life Form 5		NG NSS4 NTMB	Shortgrass and mixed grass prairies, great basin-foothills grasslands, sagebrush-grasslands.	Nests on the ground, somewhat exposed. Feeds on insects, especially grasshoppers.	<u>O</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>O</u>	<u>O</u>	<u>O</u>
					<u>O</u>	<u>O</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>O</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>O</u>
					<u>B</u>	<u>b</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>B</u>
					<u>b</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>b</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>B</u>
Black-necked Stilt <i>Himantopus mexicanus</i> 226.0 BNST Summer resident Uncommon Life Form 3		NG	Marshes, ponds, flooded fields.	Nests on the ground close to water. Feeds primarily on aquatic invertebrates. L19: first breeding record, American Birds 30:983.	<u>O</u>	<u>O</u>	<u>B</u>	<u> </u>	<u>O</u>	<u>O</u>	<u>O</u>
					<u>O</u>	<u>O</u>	<u>O</u>	<u> </u>	<u>O</u>	<u>O</u>	<u> </u>
					<u>b</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>O</u>	<u>O</u>	<u>B</u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
					<u>b</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>O</u>	<u>O</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>O</u>
American Avocet <i>Recurvirostra americana</i> 225.0 AMAV Summer resident Common Life Form 3		NG	Marshes, ponds, shorelines.	Nests on the ground close to water among tufts of vegetation. Feeds on invertebrates, insects, some aquatic vegetation.	<u>O</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>O</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>B</u>
					<u>B</u>	<u>O</u>	<u>B</u>	<u> </u>	<u>B</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>B</u>
					<u>O</u>	<u>O</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>B</u>
					<u>O</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>b</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>B</u>
Spotted Sandpiper <i>Actitis macularius</i> 263.0 SPSA Summer resident Common Life Form 3		NG	Rocky shorelines of rivers and lakes.	Nests on an elevated site on the ground close to water. Feeds mainly on flying insects; also some invertebrates.	<u>B</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>b</u>
					<u>B</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>b</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>B</u>
					<u>b</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>b</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>B</u>
					<u>B</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>b</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>b</u>

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NAME AND STATUS	WBRC ^a	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION ^b
Solitary Sandpiper <i>Tringa solitaria</i> 256.0 SOSA Migrant Common Life Form		NG	Marshes, shorelines.	Feeds primarily on aquatic insects.	O O
Greater Yellowlegs <i>Tringa melanoleuca</i> 254.0 GRYE Migrant Common Life Form		NG	Shorelines, aquatic areas.	Feeds on small fish, insects, some invertebrates.	O O
Willet <i>Tringa semipalmata</i> 258.0 WILL Summer resident Common Life Form 3		NG	Wet-moist meadow grasslands, marshes, irrigated native meadows, shorelines.	Nests on the ground, commonly on exposed beach or shore. Feeds on aquatic insects, some invertebrates.	B b B O O O O B b O O B O O B B B B B O B b B B B O B O
Lesser Yellowlegs <i>Tringa flavipes</i> 255.0 LEYE Migrant Common Life Form		NG	Shorelines, aquatic areas.	Feeds primarily on terrestrial and aquatic insects.	O O

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Upland Sandpiper <i>Bartramia longicauda</i> 261.0 UPSA Summer resident Uncommon Life Form 5	(FL)	NG NSS4 NTMB	Eastern great plains grasslands, dryland grass pastures.	Nests in a depression on open ground, usually concealed by grass. Feeds on insects, terrestrial invertebrates, seeds.	O O O B B B B O — O — — B B — — — B b O B — b — — O O B
Whimbrel <i>Numenius phaeopus</i> 265.0 WHIM Migrant Rare Life Form	(FL)	NG	Marshes, ponds, lakes, shorelines.	Feeds on insects, berries, aquatic invertebrates.	— — O* — O* O O O — O — O O — O O* O* — O* O — — O O — — O* O
Long-billed Curlew <i>Numenius americanus</i> 264.0 LBCU Summer resident Uncommon Life Form 3		NG NSS3 NTMB	Sagebrush-grasslands; eastern great plains, great basin-foothills, mountain foothills, and wet-moist meadow grasslands; irrigated native meadows; with aquatic areas nearby. Also other agricultural areas and shorelines.	Nests on the ground near water, sometimes in a moist hollow. Feeds on insects, aquatic invertebrates. Locally common.	B B B B b B O B B b O O O O B b B b B O B B B b O B O O
Hudsonian Godwit <i>Limosa haemastica</i> 251.0 HUGO Migrant Rare Life Form	(AS)	NG NTMB	Shorelines, aquatic areas.	Feeds on insects, worms, aquatic invertebrates. L5: H. Downing and P. Hall, 9 September 1970; H. Downing, M. Collins, and P. Hall, 17 August 1976. L12: McCreary (1939). L19: F. Luke and others, 29 April 1990; G. Lawrence, 21 August 1992.	O* — — — O* O — — — O — h — — — — — — O* — — — — — — — O O

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NAME AND STATUS	WBRC ^a	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION ^b																												
Marbled Godwit <i>Limosa fedoa</i> 249.0 MAGO Migrant Uncommon Life Form		NG	Wet-moist meadow grasslands, marshes, aquatic areas, shorelines, irrigated native meadows.	Feeds mainly on aquatic invertebrates, insects.	<table><tr><td><u>0</u></td><td><u>0</u></td><td><u>0</u></td><td><u>0</u></td><td><u>0</u></td><td><u>0</u></td><td><u>0</u></td></tr><tr><td><u>0</u></td><td><u>0</u></td><td><u>0</u></td><td><u>0</u></td><td><u>0</u></td><td><u>—</u></td><td><u>0</u></td></tr><tr><td><u>0</u></td><td><u>0</u></td><td><u>0</u></td><td><u>0</u></td><td><u>0</u></td><td><u>0</u></td><td><u>0</u></td></tr><tr><td><u>0</u></td><td><u>0</u></td><td><u>0</u></td><td><u>0</u></td><td><u>0</u></td><td><u>0</u></td><td><u>0</u></td></tr></table>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
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Ruddy Turnstone <i>Arenaria interpres</i> 283.0 RUTU Migrant Rare Life Form	(FL)	NG	Shorelines, aquatic areas.	Feeds primarily on insects; also aquatic invertebrates, berries. L19: J. Lawrence, J. Herold, and V. Herold, 15 July 1993.	<table><tr><td><u>0</u></td><td><u>—</u></td><td><u>—</u></td><td><u>—</u></td><td><u>0</u></td><td><u>—</u></td><td><u>0</u></td></tr><tr><td><u>—</u></td><td><u>—</u></td><td><u>0</u></td><td><u>—</u></td><td><u>—</u></td><td><u>—</u></td><td><u>—</u></td></tr><tr><td><u>—</u></td><td><u>—</u></td><td><u>—</u></td><td><u>—</u></td><td><u>0</u>*</td><td><u>—</u></td><td><u>—</u></td></tr><tr><td><u>—</u></td><td><u>—</u></td><td><u>—</u></td><td><u>0</u></td><td><u>—</u></td><td><u>—</u></td><td><u>—</u></td></tr></table>	<u>0</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>0</u> *	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>
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Red Knot <i>Calidris canutus</i> 234.0 REKN Migrant Rare Life Form	(AS)	NG	Shorelines, aquatic areas.	Feeds on insects, some seeds. L19: G. Lawrence and others, 11 July 1993.	<table><tr><td><u>—</u></td><td><u>—</u></td><td><u>—</u></td><td><u>—</u></td><td><u>0</u></td><td><u>—</u></td><td><u>0</u></td></tr><tr><td><u>0</u></td><td><u>—</u></td><td><u>0</u></td><td><u>—</u></td><td><u>0</u></td><td><u>0</u></td><td><u>—</u></td></tr><tr><td><u>—</u></td><td><u>—</u></td><td><u>—</u></td><td><u>—</u></td><td><u>0</u>*</td><td><u>—</u></td><td><u>—</u></td></tr><tr><td><u>—</u></td><td><u>0</u></td><td><u>0</u></td><td><u>—</u></td><td><u>—</u></td><td><u>—</u></td><td><u>—</u></td></tr></table>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>0</u> *	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>
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Sanderling <i>Calidris alba</i> 248.0 SAND Migrant Uncommon Life Form		NG	Shorelines, especially sandy shorelines, aquatic areas.	Feeds primarily on insects.	<table><tr><td><u>0</u></td><td><u>0</u></td><td><u>0</u></td><td><u>0</u></td><td><u>0</u></td><td><u>0</u></td><td><u>0</u></td></tr><tr><td><u>0</u></td><td><u>—</u></td><td><u>0</u></td><td><u>—</u></td><td><u>0</u></td><td><u>—</u></td><td><u>0</u></td></tr><tr><td><u>—</u></td><td><u>—</u></td><td><u>—</u></td><td><u>—</u></td><td><u>0</u></td><td><u>0</u></td><td><u>0</u></td></tr><tr><td><u>0</u></td><td><u>0</u></td><td><u>0</u></td><td><u>0</u></td><td><u>0</u></td><td><u>0</u></td><td><u>0</u></td></tr></table>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
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NAME AND STATUS	WBRC ^a	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION ^b
Semipalmated Sandpiper <i>Calidris pusilla</i> 246.0 SESA Migrant Uncommon Life Form		NG NTMB	Shorelines, aquatic areas.	Feeds on insects, some aquatic invertebrates.	<div> <div>O</div> <div>O</div> <div>O</div> <div>O</div> <div>O</div> <div>O</div> <div>O</div> </div> <div> <div>O</div> <div>O</div> <div>O</div> <div></div> <div>O</div> <div>O</div> <div>O</div> </div> <div> <div></div> <div>O</div> <div>O</div> <div>O</div> <div>O</div> <div>O</div> <div>O</div> </div> <div> <div>O</div> <div>O</div> <div>O</div> <div>O</div> <div>O</div> <div>O</div> <div>O</div> </div>
Western Sandpiper <i>Calidris mauri</i> 247.0 WESA Migrant Uncommon Life Form		NG	Shorelines, aquatic areas.	Feeds almost entirely on insects, occasionally some invertebrates.	<div> <div>O</div> <div></div> <div></div> <div>O</div> <div>O</div> <div>O</div> <div>O</div> </div> <div> <div>O</div> <div>O</div> <div>O</div> <div></div> <div>O</div> <div>O</div> <div>O</div> </div> <div> <div>O</div> <div>O</div> <div>O</div> <div></div> <div>O</div> <div>O</div> <div>O</div> </div> <div> <div>O</div> <div>O</div> <div>O</div> <div>O</div> <div>O</div> <div>O</div> <div>O</div> </div>
Least Sandpiper <i>Calidris minutilla</i> 242.0 LESA Migrant Common Life Form		NG	Shorelines, aquatic areas.	Feeds on insects, aquatic invertebrates, some seeds.	<div> <div>O</div> <div>O</div> <div>O</div> <div>O</div> <div>O</div> <div>O</div> <div>O</div> </div> <div> <div>O</div> <div>O</div> <div>O</div> <div>O</div> <div>O</div> <div>O</div> <div>O</div> </div> <div> <div></div> <div>O</div> <div>O</div> <div>O</div> <div>O</div> <div>O</div> <div>O</div> </div> <div> <div>O</div> <div>O</div> <div>O</div> <div>O</div> <div>O</div> <div>O</div> <div>O</div> </div>
White-rumped Sandpiper <i>Calidris fuscicollis</i> 240.0 WRSA Migrant Rare Life Form	(FL)	NG NTMB	Shorelines, aquatic areas.	Feeds on insects, some seeds.	<div> <div>O</div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div>O*</div> <div></div> <div>O*</div> </div> <div> <div>O</div> <div>O</div> <div></div> <div></div> <div>O*</div> <div>O</div> <div></div> </div> <div> <div></div> <div></div> <div>O</div> <div></div> <div>O*</div> <div></div> <div>O</div> </div> <div> <div></div> <div>O*</div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div>O*</div> <div>O*</div> </div>

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NAME AND STATUS	WBRC ^a	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION ^b
Baird's Sandpiper <i>Calidris bairdii</i> 241.0 BASA Migrant Common Life Form		NG NTMB	Shorelines, aquatic areas.	Feeds on insects; also some spiders.	O O O O O O O O _ O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O
Pectoral Sandpiper <i>Calidris melanotos</i> 239.0 PESA Migrant Uncommon Life Form		NG NTMB	Shorelines, aquatic areas.	Feeds primarily on insects; also some spiders, worms, seeds.	O O O O O O O O _ O O O O _ O O _ _ O O O O O _ O O O O
Dunlin <i>Calidris alpina</i> 243.0 DUNL Migrant Rare Life Form	(FL)	NG	Shorelines, aquatic areas.	Feeds primarily on insects; also some spiders, seeds, invertebrates. L18, 27: McCreary (1939).	_ O _ _ O* _ _ O _ O* O* O* _ _ O* _ h O* _ O _ O O* _ _ h O*
Stilt Sandpiper <i>Calidris himantopus</i> 233.0 STSA Migrant Uncommon Life Form		NG	Shorelines, aquatic areas.	Feeds on aquatic invertebrates, some aquatic plants.	_ _ _ O O O O O _ O _ O _ O O _ _ O O O O O O O O O O O

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NAME AND STATUS	WBRC ^a	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION ^b
Buff-breasted Sandpiper <i>Tryngites subruficollis</i> 262.0 BBSA Migrant Rare Life Form	(AS)	NG NTMB	Shorelines, aquatic areas.	Feeds mainly on insects.	— — — — O* — — — — — — — — — — O* — — O* — — — — — O* — — —
Short-billed Dowitcher <i>Limnodromus griseus</i> 231.0 SBDO Migrant Rare Life Form	(AS)	NG NTMB	Shorelines, aquatic areas.	Feeds mostly on aquatic invertebrates, insects, seeds. Probably more frequent than records indicate; difficult to separate from Long-billed Dowitcher.	O* — — — O O* — — — — — — O* — — — — — — — O* — — — — O* O* — — O* — O*
Long-billed Dowitcher <i>Limnodromus scolopaceus</i> 232.0 LBDO Migrant Common Life Form		NG	Shorelines, aquatic areas.	Feeds mostly on aquatic invertebrates, insects, seeds.	O O O O O O O O — O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O
Wilson's Snipe <i>Gallinago delicata</i> 230.0 WISN Summer resident Common Life Form 3		GB	Wet-moist meadows, sedges, marshes, irrigated native meadows, willow and other mixed riparian shrub.	Nests in a small clump of grass under low vegetation. Feeds mostly on insects, earthworms. A few individuals remain throughout the winter.	B B B B B O b B B B B b O O B B B b b b B B b b B B B B

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NAME AND STATUS	WBRC ^a	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION ^b
American Woodcock <i>Scolopax minor</i> 228.0 AMWO Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)		Cottonwood-riparian, willow and other mixed riparian shrub, marshes.	Feeds on earthworms, insects. L8: J. Kirol, 16 April 1977. L17: D. Nelson and others, 19-21 and 29 December 1994 and 12 January 1995. L19: J. Lawrence, 7 November 1996.	— h — — — — — O* — — — — — — — O* — O* — — h — — — — —
Wilson's Phalarope <i>Phalaropus tricolor</i> 224.0 WIPH Summer resident Common Life Form 3		NG NTMB	Marshes, lakes, shorelines.	Nests in a lined scrape on damp ground near water. Feeds mostly on aquatic invertebrates, seeds of aquatic plants.	B B B B B B B B O B b b B O B b B b B b B b B B B B B B
Red-necked Phalarope <i>Phalaropus lobatus</i> 223.0 RNPH Migrant Uncommon Life Form		NG NTMB	Marshes, lakes, shorelines.	Feeds on aquatic invertebrates, some seeds.	O O O O O O O O — O — O O O O O O — O O O O O O O O O O
Red Phalarope <i>Phalaropus fulicarius</i> 222.0 REPH Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)	NTMB	Shorelines, aquatic areas.	Feeds mostly on aquatic insects; also some aquatic invertebrates.	— — — — O* — — O* — O* — — — — — O — — O* — — — O O* — — O* —

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Black-legged Kittiwake <i>Rissa tridactyla</i> 040.0 BLKI Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)		Aquatic areas.	Feeds on fish, aquatic invertebrates. L9: American Birds 29:95. L20: McCreary (1939).	— — — — — — — — O — — — — — — — — — — h — — — — — — — —
Sabine's Gull <i>Xema sabini</i> 062.0 SAGU Migrant Rare Life Form	(FL)	NG NTMB	Aquatic areas.	Feeds on small fish, insects, aquatic invertebrates.	O# — O* O* O* — O* O* — O* — O* — — — — O* — O* h — — — O* — — h —
Bonaparte's Gull <i>Chroicocephalus philadelphia</i> 060.0 BOGU Migrant Uncommon Life Form		NG	Marshes, lakes.	Feeds mostly on insects, some aquatic invertebrates, fish.	O O — — O O O O — O — O O O O O — O — O O O O O O O O
Black-headed Gull <i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i> 055.1 BHGU Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)		Lakes, rivers.	Feeds on insects, worms, aquatic invertebrates, garbage. L26: B.J. Rose, 9 November 1989.	— O* — —

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NAME AND STATUS	WBRC ^a	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION ^b
Little Gull <i>Hydrocoloeus minutus</i> 060.1 LIGU Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)		Large lakes and aquatic areas.	Feeds on insects, aquatic invertebrates, fish. L23: R. Steenberg, 22-23 November 2001.	— O* — — — — —
Ross's Gull <i>Rhodostethia rosea</i> 061.0 ROGU Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)		Aquatic areas.	Feeds on small fish, insects, aquatic invertebrates. L19: B. South and M. South, 3 November 1996.	— — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — O* — — — — — — — — —
Laughing Gull <i>Larus atricilla</i> 058.0 LAGU Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)		Aquatic areas.	Feeds on aquatic invertebrates, snails, aquatic insects, some fish. L19: J. Herold, V. Herold, and H. Fray, 30 May 1996.	— — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — O* — — — — — — — — —
Franklin's Gull <i>Larus pipixcan</i> 059.0 FRGU Summer resident Common Life Form 3		NG NSS3 NTMB	Marshes, lakes, scavenges in most open habitats below 8,000 feet.	Nests on a floating platform. Feeds on insects, earthworms, some fish. L2: American Birds 31:1168.	O B O O O O O O O O O O O O B O O O O O O b O O O O O O

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Heermann's Gull <i>Larus heermanni</i> 057.0 HEEG Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)		Aquatic areas.	Feeds on small fish, aquatic invertebrates, some insects. L19: O.K. Scott, 26 September 1984; V. Herold, 16 October 1993.	— — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — O* — — — — — — — —
Mew Gull <i>Larus canus</i> 055.0 MEGU Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)		Aquatic areas.	Feeds on a variety of dead and living animal and plant material. L1: T. McEneaney, 24 October 1991. L9: one record, 28 August 1893, Auk 36:276 (1919). L20: S. Dinsmore, 15 December 2001.	O* — — — — — — — h — — — — — — — — — — — O* — — — — — — — — — —
Ring-billed Gull <i>Larus delawarensis</i> 054.0 RBGU Summer resident Common Life Form 3		NG	Large lakes, scavenges in most open habitats below 8,000 feet.	Nest is in the open or is concealed among rocks close to water. Feeds on a variety of dead and living animal and plant material. L27: breeding record in McCafferty (1930).	B O O O b O O O O B O O O O O O O O B O O O O O O O O O
California Gull <i>Larus californicus</i> 053.0 CAGU Summer resident Common Life Form 3		NG	Large lakes, scavenges in most open habitats below 8,000 feet.	Nests on sticks and dried weeds on the ground close to water, usually on an island or peninsula. Feeds on insects, small mammals, birds, bird eggs.	B O O O O O O O O B O O O — O O O O B O O O O O O O B O

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Herring Gull <i>Larus argentatus</i> 051.0 HERG Migrant Rare Life Form		NG	Large lakes, scavenges in most open habitats below 8,000 feet.	Feeds on a variety of foods from garbage to berries. L1: T. McEneaney and D. Reinhart, 1 September 1992. L10: J. Lawrence, 1 April 1994.	O* — — — — O O O — O O* — — O O O — O — — — O — O O O O — — O B O
Thayer's Gull <i>Larus thayeri</i> 043.1 THGU Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)		Aquatic areas.	Feeds on a variety of foods from garbage to berries. L19: J. Lawrence, 4 November 2004.	— — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — O* — — — — — — — — —
Lesser Black-backed Gull <i>Larus fuscus</i> 050.0 LBBG Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)		Aquatic areas.	Feeds on a variety of fish, insects, aquatic invertebrates, birds, bird eggs, small mammals; also berries, seeds, seaweed. L19: J. Lawrence, 5 November 2004. L26: J. Marks and C. Olson, 8 August 2007. L27: P. Gent, 9 August 2007; S. McConnell, 16 September 2007.	— — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — O* — — — — — — — O* O* — —
Glaucous-winged Gull <i>Larus glaucescens</i> 044.0 GWGU Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)		Aquatic areas.	Feeds on aquatic invertebrates, fish, garbage. L19: J. Lawrence, 5 May 2002.	— — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — O* — — — — — — — — —

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Glaucous Gull <i>Larus hyperboreus</i> 042.0 GLGU Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)		Aquatic areas.	Feeds on a variety of fish, marine invertebrates, carrion.	— — — — O* — — — — — — O* — — — — — — O* — — — — — — O O* —
Great Black-backed Gull <i>Larus marinus</i> 047.0 GBBG Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)		Aquatic areas.	Feeds on a variety of fish, birds, bird eggs, small mammals, carrion, berries, grain, garbage. L27: D. McDonald, 14 April 2001.	— O* —
Least Tern <i>Sternula antillarum</i> 074.0 LETE Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)	End. NTMB	Large rivers, lakes.	Feeds on small fish, aquatic invertebrates. L21: McCreary (1939) reported observations near Torrington.	— — — — O* — O* — — O* — — — — — — — — — — — h — — — — O* — O*
Caspian Tern <i>Hydroprogne caspia</i> 064.0 CATE Summer resident Uncommon Life Form 3		NG NSS3	Marshes, aquatic areas.	Nests on rocks or sand, often exposed and close to water, usually on an island or peninsula. Feeds on small fish, some aquatic invertebrates. L1: Skinner (1925) reported first breeding record from Yellowstone Lake.	B O O — O — O O O B — O — — O O O O B O O O O O — O B O

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NAME AND STATUS	WBRC ^a	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION ^b																												
Black Tern <i>Chlidonias niger</i> 077.0 BLTE Summer resident Uncommon Life Form 3		NG NSS3 NTMB	Marshes, aquatic areas.	Nests on a floating mat of dead vegetation, often on a muskrat house. Feeds on insects, aquatic invertebrates, small fish.	<table><tr><td>B</td><td>O</td><td>O</td><td>O</td><td>O</td><td>O</td><td>O</td></tr><tr><td>O</td><td></td><td>O</td><td></td><td>O</td><td>b</td><td>O</td></tr><tr><td>B</td><td>O</td><td>b</td><td>O</td><td>O</td><td>O</td><td>O</td></tr><tr><td>B</td><td>O</td><td>O</td><td>O</td><td>b</td><td>B</td><td>O</td></tr></table>	B	O	O	O	O	O	O	O		O		O	b	O	B	O	b	O	O	O	O	B	O	O	O	b	B	O
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Common Tern <i>Sterna hirundo</i> 070.0 COTE Migrant Uncommon Life Form 3	(FL)	NG NTMB	Marshes, aquatic areas.	Feeds on small fish, some insects, aquatic invertebrates. Greatest numbers during migration.	<table><tr><td>O</td><td>O</td><td>O</td><td>O</td><td>O</td><td>O</td><td>O</td></tr><tr><td>O</td><td></td><td>O</td><td></td><td>O</td><td>O</td><td>O</td></tr><tr><td>O</td><td>O</td><td></td><td>O</td><td>O</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td>O</td><td>O</td><td></td><td></td><td>O</td><td>O</td></tr></table>	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O		O		O	O	O	O	O		O	O				O	O			O	O
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Arctic Tern <i>Sterna paradisaea</i> 071.0 ARTE Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)	NTMB	Marshes, aquatic areas.	Feeds on fish, aquatic invertebrates, insects. L1: T. McEneaney, 14 October 1997. L19: D. Faulkner, 18 September 2002.	<table><tr><td>O*</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>O*</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>	O*																		O*									
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Forster's Tern <i>Sterna forsteri</i> 069.0 FOTE Summer resident Common Life Form 3		NG NSS3	Marshes, aquatic areas.	Nests on the ground close to water or on a floating mat in emergents. Feeds on small fish, some insects, aquatic invertebrates. Greatest number during migration.	<table><tr><td>O</td><td>O</td><td>O</td><td>O</td><td>O</td><td>O</td><td>O</td></tr><tr><td>O</td><td>O</td><td>B</td><td></td><td>O</td><td>O</td><td>O</td></tr><tr><td>B</td><td>O</td><td>O</td><td></td><td>O</td><td>O</td><td>O</td></tr><tr><td>B</td><td>O</td><td>O</td><td>O</td><td>B</td><td>B</td><td>O</td></tr></table>	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	B		O	O	O	B	O	O		O	O	O	B	O	O	O	B	B	O
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Pomarine Jaeger <i>Stercorarius pomarinus</i> 036.0 POJA Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)		Large lakes.	Feeds primarily on rodents (lemmings); also seabird eggs. L12: J. Herold and O.K. Scott near border of L12 and L19, 15-16 May 1980.	— — — — — — — — — — — — O* — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —
Parasitic Jaeger <i>Stercorarius parasiticus</i> 037.0 PAJA Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)		Large lakes.	Feeds on birds; also some small mammals, carrion. L5: H. Downing and M. Collins, 21 June 1985. L10: S. Fitton and T. Fitton, 24-25 November 1988.	— — — — — O* — — O — — O* — — — — — — — — — O — — — — — — — — — — —
Long-billed Murrelet <i>Brachyramphus perdix</i> 023.0 LBMU Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)		Large lakes.	Feeds on fish and aquatic invertebrates. L7: J. Hagen, 18 November 2003. L19: J. Gaither, B. South, and J. Herold, 23 July 1994.	— — — — — — — O* — — — — — — — — — — — — O* — — — — — — — — — —
Ancient Murrelet <i>Synthliboramphus antiquus</i> 021.0 ANMU Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)		Large lakes.	Feeds mainly on aquatic and planktonic invertebrates. Records of birds captured on land and photographed (L8: B. Raynes and S. Weiss, September 1981; L17: L. Serdiuk, November 1972). L15: S. Patla, 3 October 2003. L23: J. Lutz, 15 October 2002.	— — — — — — — O — — — — — — — O* — — O — — — — — — — — — O* — — —

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NAME AND STATUS	WBRC ^a	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION ^b
Rock Pigeon <i>Columba livia</i> 313.1 ROPI Resident Abundant Life Form 4 17		NG	Most habitats below 8,000 feet, especially agricultural areas, cliffs, and urban areas.	Nests on a building ledge, bridge, cliff, or bank. Feeds on grain, seeds, some green leaves. One of four bird species that can be legally killed without a license or permit.	B B B B B B B b B B b b B B B b B b B B B O B B B b B B
Band-tailed Pigeon <i>Patagioenas fasciata</i> 312.0 BTPI Migrant Rare Life Form	(AS)	NG NTMB	Ponderosa pine, limber pine, pine-juniper, woodland-chaparral.	Feeds on seeds, berries, grain.	O* O O* O* _ _ O _ _ _ _ O _ _ O O* O _ O* _ _ _ _ O _
African Collared-Dove <i>Streptopelia roseogrisea</i> 315.2 AFCD Accidental Controlled Life Form	(AS)		Origin and native country uncertain; long domesticated and worldwide in captivity. Feral populations occur in parks and woodlands around human habitation.	Feeds on seeds, grain. Range has been expanding since the 1990s. L28: J. Dorn, 19-20 July 1997.	_ O*
Eurasian Collared-Dove <i>Streptopelia decaocto</i> 315.4 ECDO Resident Common Life Form 11	(FL)	NG	Not native to North America; brought from other continents for the pet trade; released in the wild in 1974. Resident populations now inhabit urban areas.	Nests in a coniferous tree in urban areas; may also use a deciduous tree. Feeds on seeds, grain. Range has been expanding since the 1980s. One of four bird species that can be legally killed without a license or permit. L2: first breeding record, D. Oudin and C. Axthelm, 28 August-21 September 2001. L4: B. Rogers, April 2005. L28: first accepted record, G. Johnson, 16 May 1998.	_ B* _ B* _ _ _ _ O* _ _ _ O* _ O* _ O* O* O* O* _ _ _ O*

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White-winged Dove <i>Zenaida asiatica</i> 319.0 WWDO Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)	NTMB	Riparian woodlands and thickets.	Feeds on seeds, grain, some fruit. Range has been expanding in recent years.	— O* — — — — — O* O* O* — — — — — — O* — O* — O* — — — O* O* — O*
Mourning Dove <i>Zenaida macroura</i> 316.0 MODO Summer resident Abundant Life Form 5 7 11 17		GB NTMB	All habitats below 8,500 feet.	Nests in a fork of a tree, on the ground, or on a deserted nest. Feeds on seeds, waste grain.	B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B b B B B B B B B B B B B B
Passenger Pigeon <i>Ectopistes migratorius</i> 315.0 PAPI Extinct Life Form			Deciduous forests.	Fed on nuts, berries, seeds, grain. Species is now extinct; historical records in McCreary (1939).	— — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — h h — — — — — — —
Yellow-billed Cuckoo <i>Coccyzus americanus</i> 387.0 YBCU Summer resident Uncommon Life Form 3	(FL)	NG NSS2 NTMB	Cottonwood-riparian below 7,000 feet, urban areas.	Nests usually in a shrub. Feeds on insects, especially hairy caterpillars. L8: S. Bassett and R. Bassett, 23 July 1992. L11: J. Allen, 17 July 1992. L23: A. Pedersen, 29 June 1994.	— O O O B — B O* — O O* O O O O — b — O O b O O* — — O b

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Black-billed Cuckoo <i>Coccyzus erythrophthalmus</i> 388.0 BBCU Summer resident Uncommon Life Form 8	(FL)	NG NTMB	Deciduous and mixed coniferous/ deciduous forests; open woodlands, especially cottonwood-riparian; urban areas.	Nest is placed horizontally against a tree trunk; also on a log, occasionally in vine tangles. Feeds primarily on hairy caterpillars; also mollusks, fish, small vertebrates, berries. L1: T. McEneaney, 27 July 1994. L28: D. Bradley, 28 August 1987.	O* O B b b b b O — B b O — O — — b b B O b O O — O O O O*
Barn Owl <i>Tyto alba</i> 365.0 BNOW Summer resident Uncommon Life Form 4 14 17	(AS except L21)	NG	Basin-prairie shrublands, grasslands, agricultural areas.	Nests in a building, cave, or crevice. Feeds on rodents; sometimes birds.	— — — — O* B O O* — — — O* O — O b O — B O B — B O — O O* B*
Flammulated Owl <i>Otus flammeolus</i> 374.0 FLOW Summer resident Rare Life Form 14	(AS)	NG NTMB	Montane forests, especially ponderosa pine.	Nests in a tree cavity. Feeds primarily on insects; also a few arthropods. L8: E. Bowman, 8 October 1982, American Birds 37(2):206. L18: J. Ward, October 1982. L25: first breeding record, V. Herren, 16 July 2005.	— — — — — — O* — — — — — — — — O* — — — — — — B* — — —
Western Screech-Owl <i>Megascops kennicottii</i> 373.2 WESO Resident Uncommon Life Form 14	(AS except L8)	NG	Most habitats below 7,000 feet, especially cottonwood-riparian, oak, and agricultural areas.	Nests in a tree cavity or hollow stump. Feeds on insects, small mammals, birds, reptiles. Winter populations are considerably smaller than during other seasons.	B — O B B — — b b — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —

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Eastern Screech-Owl <i>Megascops asio</i> 373.0 EASO Resident Uncommon Life Form 14	(FL)	NG	Open woodlands, deciduous forests, wooded urban areas, cottonwood-riparian.	Nests in a tree cavity or hollow stump. Feeds on insects, small mammals, birds, reptiles. Winter populations are considerably smaller than during other seasons. L2: A. Wetmore collected young, 5 and 28 June 1910.	— H b O* O — O* — O — — — — — — — — — O O B* — — — — — O* —
Great Horned Owl <i>Bubo virginianus</i> 375.0 GHOW Resident Common Life Form 4 11		NG	Most habitats below 9,000 feet, especially cottonwood-riparian.	Nests in an abandoned tree nest of a raptor, corvid, or squirrel; also a tree cavity, cave, or crevice. Feeds on rabbits, rodents, pheasants, quail, small birds.	B B
Snowy Owl <i>Bubo scandiacus</i> 376.0 SNOW Winter resident Rare Life Form	(AS)	NG	Basin-prairie sagebrush grasslands, grasslands, agricultural areas.	Feeds primarily on small mammals.	O O* O O* O* O* O O* — O O — O O* — — O O O* O — — O* O* — — O O
Northern Hawk Owl <i>Surnia ulula</i> 377.0 NHOW Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)		Coniferous and mixed coniferous/deciduous forests.	Feeds primarily on small mammals during the summer, shifts to more birds during the winter. L1: Wilson Bulletin 42:198. L3: J. McGough, 6 March 1978. L8: A. Pinter, 1979.	h — O — — — — ? — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —

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Northern Pygmy-Owl <i>Glaucidium gnoma</i> 379.0 NOPO Resident Rare Life Form 14	(FL)	NG NSS4	Lodgepole pine, Douglas fir, Englemann spruce-subalpine fir, other coniferous forests; also aspen.	Nests in a cavity in a snag. Feeds on small mammals, insects, birds, some invertebrates.	B O* O* — — — B B — — — O — B — O* — — — — O — — — — O* —
Burrowing Owl <i>Athene cunicularia</i> 378.0 BUOW Summer resident Uncommon Life Form 15		NG NSS4 NTMB	Grasslands, basin-prairie shrublands, agricultural areas.	Nests in a mammal burrow, especially that of a prairie dog. Feeds on insects, rodents, lizards, birds.	O B B B B B O B O B O B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B
Barred Owl <i>Strix varia</i> 368.0 BDOW Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)		Dense coniferous and mixed coniferous/deciduous forests.	Feeds primarily on small rodents; also birds, other small vertebrates. L7: McCreary (1939). L8: E. Bowman, 21 September 1982; R. Wallen, 14 March 1992; J. Vanderveer, 6 July 1992; M. Reid, 10 September 1992. L14: D.Shorma, 10-11 March 2006.	— — — — — h O* — — — — O* — — — — — — — — — — — —
Great Gray Owl <i>Strix nebulosa</i> 370.0 GGOW Resident Rare Life Form 12		NG NSS4	Lodgepole pine, Douglas fir, Englemann spruce-subalpine fir, other coniferous forests, aspen, mountain-foothills grasslands.	Nests in an abandoned hawk or eagle nest. Feeds primarily on voles; will also take birds, other small mammals.	B O* O* O — — B O* — — — — O* b O* — — — O O — — — —

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Long-eared Owl <i>Asio otus</i> 366.0 LEOW Resident Common Life Form 7 11		NG NTMB	Most habitats below 8,000 feet, especially cottonwood-riparian.	Nests in an abandoned crow, hawk, or squirrel nest. Feeds on small rodents, some birds.	B O B B B O O B O B O O B B B O O B b O B B B B B O B O
Short-eared Owl <i>Asio flammeus</i> 367.0 SEOW Resident Common Life Form 5		NG NSS4 NTMB	Basin-prairie shrublands, grasslands, marshes, irrigated native meadows, below 7,000 feet.	Nests on the ground, often concealed by low vegetation. Feeds primarily on rodents; will also take small birds, insects.	B O O B B B O B O B O O B b B b O O B O O b B b B O B O
Boreal Owl <i>Aegolius funereus</i> 371.0 BOOW Resident Uncommon Life Form 14	(FL)	NG NSS4	Mature coniferous and mixed coniferous/deciduous forests with scattered openings, especially spruce-fir, lodgepole pine, and aspen.	Nests in an existing cavity in a tree. Feeds on small mammals, birds. L21: winter observation (McCreary 1939).	b* O* — — — — B O* — — — — O* — O* — — — h O — — O B* — —
Northern Saw-whet Owl <i>Aegolius acadicus</i> 372.0 NSWOW Resident Uncommon Life Form 14	(FL)	NG	Coniferous and mixed aspen/coniferous forests, aspen, cottonwood-riparian.	Nests in an existing cavity in a tree. Feeds on small mammals, birds.	B O* O* O B b O* B B O* — O O O B O B O O b O b b* — O* O B O

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Common Nighthawk <i>Chordeiles minor</i> 420.0 CONI Summer resident Abundant Life Form 6		NG NTMB	Open and semi-open habitats below 8,500 feet. Feeds in the air over most habitats, especially aquatic and agricultural areas.	Nests on the ground. Feeds on insects.	<table><tr><td>B</td><td>B</td><td>B</td><td>B</td><td>B</td><td>B</td><td>B</td></tr><tr><td>B</td><td>B</td><td>B</td><td>B</td><td>b</td><td>B</td><td>B</td></tr><tr><td>B</td><td>B</td><td>B</td><td>b</td><td>B</td><td>B</td><td>B</td></tr><tr><td>B</td><td>B</td><td>B</td><td>B</td><td>B</td><td>B</td><td>B</td></tr></table>	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	b	B	B	B	B	B	b	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
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Common Poorwill <i>Phalaenoptilus nuttallii</i> 418.0 COPO Summer resident Uncommon Life Form 6		NG NTMB	A variety of habitats below 8,000 feet including pine-juniper, woodland-chaparral, basin prairie and mountain-foothills shrublands, grasslands, agricultural areas.	Nests on the ground. Feeds on insects.	<table><tr><td>—</td><td>b</td><td>O</td><td>B</td><td>b</td><td>O</td><td>b</td></tr><tr><td>B</td><td>b</td><td>b</td><td>B</td><td>O</td><td>b</td><td>b</td></tr><tr><td>O</td><td>O</td><td>b</td><td>b</td><td>B</td><td>B</td><td>O</td></tr><tr><td>b</td><td>B</td><td>B</td><td>B</td><td>B</td><td>B</td><td>O</td></tr></table>	—	b	O	B	b	O	b	B	b	b	B	O	b	b	O	O	b	b	B	B	O	b	B	B	B	B	B	O
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Chimney Swift <i>Chaetura pelagica</i> 423.0 CHSW Summer resident Rare Life Form 4 17	(FL)	NG NTMB	Feeds in the air over many habitats below 7,500 feet, especially urban areas.	Originally nested in a tree hollow, now in a chimney or other suitable human-built structure. Feeds on insects. Species is expanding its range westward. L5: H. Downing, 2 September 1981. L8: B. Raynes and M. Baker, 21 May 1994. L21: K. Kranik, 4 June 2004.	<table><tr><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>O*</td><td>O</td><td>—</td></tr><tr><td>O*</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>O</td><td>O</td><td>O</td></tr><tr><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>O</td><td>b</td><td>O*</td></tr><tr><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>O</td><td>—</td><td>b</td></tr></table>	—	—	—	—	O*	O	—	O*	—	—	—	O	O	O	—	—	—	—	O	b	O*	—	—	—	—	O	—	b
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White-throated Swift <i>Aeronautes saxatalis</i> 425.0 WTSW Summer resident Common Life Form 4		NG NTMB	Aerially feeds over most habitats with cliffs below 9,000 feet.	Nests deep in a crack or crevice of a rock wall. Feeds on flying insects.	<table><tr><td>B</td><td>B</td><td>B</td><td>B</td><td>B</td><td>—</td><td>B</td></tr><tr><td>O</td><td>B</td><td>B</td><td>B</td><td>B</td><td>B</td><td>B</td></tr><tr><td>—</td><td>—</td><td>B</td><td>b</td><td>B</td><td>O</td><td>B</td></tr><tr><td>O</td><td>b</td><td>b</td><td>B</td><td>O</td><td>O</td><td>b</td></tr></table>	B	B	B	B	B	—	B	O	B	B	B	B	B	B	—	—	B	b	B	O	B	O	b	b	B	O	O	b
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NAME AND STATUS	WBRC ^a	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION ^b
Magnificent Hummingbird <i>Eugenes fulgens</i> 426.0 MAHU Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)	NTMB	Alpine grasslands, mixed oak-conifer forests, mountain canyons.	Feeds primarily on nectar, occasionally on insects. L8: B. Raynes, 2-8 July 1982; American Birds 36(6):1002. L9: W. Moon, 15-22 July 1988.	— — — — — — — O O — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —
Ruby-throated Hummingbird <i>Archilochus colubris</i> 428.0 RTHU Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)	NTMB	Deciduous and mixed deciduous/coniferous forests, open areas with scattered trees.	Feeds on nectar, insects, spiders, tree sap from woodpecker holes. L19: V. Herold, 7-9 June 1999.	— — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — O* — — — — — — — — — —
Black-chinned Hummingbird <i>Archilochus alexandri</i> 429.0 BCHU Summer resident Peripheral Uncommon Life Form 7	(FL)	NG NTMB	Basin-prairie shrublands, riparian shrub. A variety of habitats during migration.	Nests on a small limb of a deciduous tree, often near or over a stream. Feeds on nectar, insects. Nesting may occur in southwestern Wyoming.	— O — — O* O — — O O O* O — — — O O O — — — — O* b — — — — —
Anna's Hummingbird <i>Calypte anna</i> 431.0 ANHU Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)	NTMB	Woodland-chaparral.	Feeds on nectar, insects. L5: observations by M. Collins, 1 August-15 September 1973; details accepted by P. Hall.	— — — — O* —

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NAME AND STATUS	WBRC ^a	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION ^b
Calliope Hummingbird <i>Stellula calliope</i> 436.0 CAHU Summer resident Common Life Form 8 10		NG NTMB	Coniferous forests, woodland-chaparral, mountain-foothills shrublands, riparian shrub, mountain park-meadows, alpine grasslands. Many habitats during migration.	Nests on a limb of a tree or on a conifer cone. Feeds on nectar, insects.	B B _ B B O O B B O b _ _ _ b O b _ O _ _ O O B _ O O _
Broad-tailed Hummingbird <i>Selasphorus platycercus</i> 432.0 BTLH Summer resident Common Life Form 9 10		NG NTMB	Riparian shrub; mountain-foothills grasslands; coniferous forests; wet-moist meadows within Douglas Fir, Englemann spruce-subalpine fir, other coniferous or mixed forests, and aspen.	Usually nests on a horizontal limb of a deciduous or coniferous tree, near or over a stream. Feeds on nectar, insects.	B B _ b b _ O B b O O O _ O B b O b B B O B b O B B B b
Rufous Hummingbird <i>Selasphorus rufus</i> 433.0 RUHU Summer resident Common Life Form 8 10		NG NTMB	Riparian shrub; mountain-foothills grasslands; wet-moist meadows within lodgepole pine, Douglas fir, other coniferous or mixed forests, aspen, and mountain-foothills shrublands.	Usually nests on a drooping limb of a coniferous or deciduous tree. Feeds on nectar, insects. Main breeding range is west of Wyoming. Most observations are presumed to be migrants.	B B O O O _ O B O O O _ O O _ O O O O O O B O O O O O
Belted Kingfisher <i>Megasceryle alcyon</i> 390.0 BEKI Resident Common Life Form 16		NG NTMB	Aquatic areas, cottonwood-riparian.	Nests in a horizontal burrow in a bank near water. Feeds primarily on fish, occasionally aquatic invertebrates, amphibians, reptiles, insects.	B B B B B B B B B B B b B O B B B B b b B b B B B B b B

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Lewis's Woodpecker <i>Melanerpes lewis</i> 408.0 LEWO Summer resident Uncommon Life Form 13		NG NSS3 NTMB	Ponderosa pine savannah, pine-juniper, other coniferous forests, aspen, cottonwood-riparian, below 8,500 feet.	Nests in a cavity in a dead or live tree or in a pole. Feeds on insects, nuts, berries.	B —	B —	B —	B —	B —	O —	B —
					B —	O —	O —	b —	O —	O —	B —
					B —	b —	O —	—	B —	B —	B —
					b —	b —	O —	O —	B —	B —	O —
Red-headed Woodpecker <i>Melanerpes erythrocephalus</i> 406.0 RHWO Summer resident Uncommon Life Form 13	(FL)	NG	Cottonwood-riparian, ponderosa pine savannah.	Nests in a cavity in a barkless dead tree or a stub on a live tree. Feeds on a variety of plant and animal material including insects, bird eggs, nestlings, mice, corn, berries, seeds.	O —	O —	B —	B —	B —	O —	B* —
					O —	O —	B —	O —	O —	B —	b —
					O —	—	O* —	—	b —	B —	B —
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Acorn Woodpecker <i>Melanerpes formicivorus</i> 407.0 ACWO Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)		Oak and mixed oak/coniferous forests.	Feeds mostly on insects; also acorns, fruit, tree sap. L8: T. Tempest and C. McGinley, 6 June 1975; T. Williams, 14 June 1975. L24: F. Luke, 15 July 1989.	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
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Red-bellied Woodpecker <i>Melanerpes carolinus</i> 409.0 RBWO Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)		Deciduous forests, also coniferous forests.	Feeds on insects, nuts, fruit, seeds. L20: D. Lutz and J. Bowen, 14 January 1993. L21: S. Dinsmore, 13 December 2002. L28: J. Cairo, 7 May 1992; D. Faulkner, 21-26 August 2006.	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
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					— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	O* —

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Williamson's Sapsucker <i>Sphyrapicus thyroideus</i> 404.0 WISA Summer resident Uncommon Life Form 13		NG NTMB	Coniferous forests, especially those that have burned. Also aspen.	Nests in a cavity in an aspen, pine, or fir. Feeds on insects, tree sap.	<table><tr><td>B</td><td>O</td><td></td><td>B</td><td>B</td><td></td><td>O</td></tr><tr><td>B</td><td>B</td><td>b</td><td></td><td>O</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>b</td><td>O</td><td>O</td><td></td><td></td><td>b</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>O</td><td>O</td><td>O</td><td>B</td><td>B</td><td>B</td><td>O</td></tr></table>	B	O		B	B		O	B	B	b		O			b	O	O			b		O	O	O	B	B	B	O
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Yellow-bellied Sapsucker <i>Sphyrapicus varius</i> 402.0 YBSA Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)	NTMB	Mixed deciduous/coniferous forests.	Feeds on insects, tree sap. L7: J. Adams, 21 June 1992. L28: J. Lawrence, B. Dorn, and J. Dorn, 12 April 1997.	<table><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>O*</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>O*</td></tr></table>							O*																					O*
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Red-naped Sapsucker <i>Sphyrapicus nuchalis</i> 402.1 RNSA Summer resident Common Life Form 13		NG NTMB	Aspen and cottonwood-riparian from 5,000 to 9,000 feet. Also coniferous forests. Lower habitats during migration.	Nests in a cavity in a deciduous tree, often near water. Feeds on insects, tree sap.	<table><tr><td>B</td><td>B</td><td>b</td><td>B</td><td>B</td><td></td><td>B</td></tr><tr><td>B</td><td>B</td><td>B</td><td>B</td><td>O</td><td></td><td>B</td></tr><tr><td>B</td><td>B</td><td>B</td><td>B</td><td>B</td><td>B</td><td>O</td></tr><tr><td>B</td><td>B</td><td>O</td><td>B</td><td>B</td><td>B</td><td>O</td></tr></table>	B	B	b	B	B		B	B	B	B	B	O		B	B	B	B	B	B	B	O	B	B	O	B	B	B	O
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Downy Woodpecker <i>Picoides pubescens</i> 394.0 DOWO Resident Common Life Form 13		NG	Deciduous and coniferous forests, woodland-chaparral.	Nests in a cavity in a snag. Feeds primarily on insects, occasionally fruit, seeds, tree sap.	<table><tr><td>B</td><td>B</td><td>B</td><td>B</td><td>B</td><td>O</td><td>B</td></tr><tr><td>B</td><td>B</td><td>B</td><td>b</td><td>b</td><td>B</td><td>b</td></tr><tr><td>b</td><td>O</td><td>B</td><td>b</td><td>B</td><td>b</td><td>b</td></tr><tr><td>B</td><td>b</td><td>O</td><td>B</td><td>O</td><td>B</td><td>B</td></tr></table>	B	B	B	B	B	O	B	B	B	B	b	b	B	b	b	O	B	b	B	b	b	B	b	O	B	O	B	B
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Hairy Woodpecker <i>Picoides villosus</i> 393.0 HAWO Resident Common Life Form 13		NG	Coniferous forests and aspen from 6,000 to 9,000 feet. Lower habitats during the winter, especially cottonwood-riparian.	Nests in a cavity in a dead or live tree. Feeds primarily on insects; also tree sap from sapsucker holes.	B	B	B	B	B	O	B
					B	B	B	b	b	O	B
					B	B	B	b	B	B	B
					B	B	B	B	B	B	B
White-headed Woodpecker <i>Picoides albolarvatus</i> 399.0 WHWO Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)		Coniferous forests from 4,000 to 9,000 feet.	Feeds on insects, conifer seeds. L8: McCreary (1939). Several reports since 1952 lack details, including L1 where D. Tessen has four records, 1952-1971.	O	—	—	—	—	—	—
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American Three-toed Woodpecker <i>Picoides dorsalis</i> 401.0 ATTW Resident Uncommon Life Form 13		NG NSS4	Lodgepole pine, Douglas fir, Englemann spruce-subalpine fir, especially those forests that have burned.	Nests in a cavity in a coniferous or deciduous snag, especially near a burn. Feeds on insects, especially wood boring beetles, tree sap.	B	O	O	B	O	—	—
					B	B	O	B	—	—	O
					B	b	b	O	b	O	—
					b	B	O	B	O	B	—
Black-backed Woodpecker <i>Picoides arcticus</i> 400.0 BBWO Resident Rare Life Form 13	(FL)	NG NSS4	Lodgepole pine, Douglas fir, Englemann spruce-subalpine fir, especially those forests that have burned.	Nests in a cavity in a conifer. Feeds on insects, mostly larvae of wood boring insects. L7: S. Ritter and T. Ryder, 9 June 1987. L8: R. Wallen, 31 May 1993; K. Duffy and P. Matheny, 12 July 1993; R. Steenberg and others, 6 July 1996. L17: R. Scott and B. Scott, 19 July 1993.	B	—	—	—	—	O	B*
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Northern Flicker <i>Colaptes auratus</i> 412.0 NOFL Resident Common Life Form 13		NG	Most habitats as long as trees or poles are present, especially deciduous forests.	Nests in a cavity, preferably in a snag, but will use a pole, post, house, bank, or haystack. Feeds on insects, especially ants. Includes Red-shafted and Yellow-shafted races.	<u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u>
Pileated Woodpecker <i>Dryocopus pileatus</i> 405.0 PIWO Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)		Deciduous and coniferous forests, open woodlands.	Feeds primarily on insects, some fruit, acorns, nuts, tree sap. L1: B. Wood, December 1961 and 1963. L2: J. Holmes and B. Holmes, 21 February 2000. L8: C. Schrier, 23 April 1980; V. Herold, 7 July 1995. L17: P. Halstead, 25 May 2006.	<u>O</u> <u>O*</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>O*</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>O*</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u>
Olive-sided Flycatcher <i>Contopus cooperi</i> 459.0 OSFL Summer resident Common Life Form 10		NG NTMB	Coniferous forests from 8,000 feet to timberline, aspen-riparian.	Nests often high in a conifer on a horizontal branch. Feeds exclusively on insects that can be caught in the air.	<u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>—</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>—</u> <u>B</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>b</u> <u>O</u> <u>b</u> <u>b</u> <u>—</u> <u>b</u> <u>b</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u>
Western Wood-Pewee <i>Contopus sordidulus</i> 462.0 WEWP Summer resident Common Life Form 11		NG NTMB	All habitats with trees.	Nests usually on a horizontal limb far from the trunk. Feeds almost entirely on insects; also a few berries.	<u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u>

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Eastern Wood-Pewee <i>Contopus virens</i> 461.0 EAWP Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)	NTMB	Deciduous and mixed deciduous/coniferous forests.	Feeds almost entirely on insects; also a few berries. L19: O.K. Scott, 9 July 1975.	— — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — O* — — — — — — — — — —
Willow Flycatcher <i>Empidonax traillii</i> 466.0 WIFL Summer resident Common Life Form 8		NG NSS3 NTMB	Riparian shrub including willow, hawthorn, water birch, alder; below 9,000 feet.	Nests in an upright or slanting fork in a shrub. Feeds primarily on insects, occasionally berries.	B B — B B O b B b B — O B O B B B b O b O B B O B B O O
Least Flycatcher <i>Empidonax minimus</i> 467.0 LEFL Summer resident Common Life Form 8 11	(FL)	NG NTMB	Deciduous forests with a variety of open habitats.	Nests on a horizontal limb of a tree, occasionally in a conifer. Feeds on insects, occasionally berries, seeds. L8: G. Rankin and W. Argabrite, 25 June 1994.	— b b B B O B O* b B — O — B b O B — b B O O — — b O — O
Hammond's Flycatcher <i>Empidonax hammondi</i> 468.0 HAFL Summer resident Uncommon Life Form 10	(FL)	NG NTMB	Douglas fir, Englemann spruce-subalpine fir, and other coniferous forests with aspen; willow riparian; above 6,500 feet.	Nests on a horizontal limb of a tall conifer, occasionally in a deciduous tree. Feeds exclusively on insects. Difficult to distinguish from Dusky Flycatcher; habitat differences are not always reliable. L4: G. Nutting, 28 June 2001. L8: S. Fitton, 19 June 1989; P. Dickson and D. Wile, 6 June and 5 July 1995.	B O — O* — — — B* B B — — — — B b O b b O O B B — B O O O

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Gray Flycatcher <i>Empidonax wrightii</i> 469.1 GRFL Summer resident Common Life Form 8	(FL)	NG NTMB	Pine-juniper, woodland-chaparral, basin-prairie and mountain-foothills shrublands.	Nests in the crotch of a juniper or sagebrush, or near the base of a thorny shrub. Feeds exclusively on insects. L4: E. Stone, 10 June 1998; B. Richter, 27 June 1998.	— — — b* — — ? O — b — — — b B b B b O — B B b B — — —
Dusky Flycatcher <i>Empidonax oberholseri</i> 469.0 DUFL Summer resident Common Life Form 8		NG NTMB	Ponderosa pine savannah, pine-juniper, aspen, cottonwood-riparian, woodland-chaparral, riparian shrub.	Nests in the crotch of a juniper or sagebrush, or near the base of a thorny shrub. Feeds exclusively on insects. Difficult to distinguish from Hammond's Flycatcher. Habitat differences: Dusky prefers dry, open forests; Hammond's prefers wet, mountain forests.	B b — B B — b B B B O O — — B b b B B b O b b B b B B O
Cordilleran Flycatcher <i>Empidonax occidentalis</i> 464.0 COFL Summer resident Common Life Form 4 17		NG NTMB	Moist areas of coniferous forests, aspen-riparian, aspen-conifer.	Nests in a wide variety of situations from streambank to cave, cliff ledge, or cavity in a small tree. Feeds almost entirely on insects; also some berries, seeds.	b b b B b O b b B B B O O O B B B B b B O b B B B b b O
Eastern Phoebe <i>Sayornis phoebe</i> 456.0 EAPH Summer resident Peripheral Abundance unknown Life Form 6 17	(AS)	NG NTMB	Cottonwood-riparian, grasslands, agricultural areas, urban areas.	Nested originally in a cliff or bank, now mostly in a human-built structure. Feeds primarily on insects, occasionally small fish, frogs, berries, seeds. Nesting may occur elsewhere in eastern Wyoming.	— — — O* O — B* — — — O* O — O — — — — O — O — — — — O* O

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NAME AND STATUS	WBRC ^a	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION ^b
Say's Phoebe <i>Sayornis saya</i> 457.0 SAPH Summer resident Common Life Form 4 17		NG NTMB	Basin-prairie shrublands, grasslands.	Nests in a cliff or bank, occasionally under an eave or bridge. Feeds almost exclusively on insects, occasionally some berries.	O O B B B B B B b B b B B B B O O B B b B b B B B B B B
Vermilion Flycatcher <i>Pyrocephalus rubinus</i> 471.0 VEFL Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)	NTMB	Riparian shrub, basin-prairie shrublands.	Feeds almost exclusively on insects. L8: S. MacDonald, 5 July 1986. L15: R. Steenberg, 22 May 1993. L23: P. Spivak, 31 May 1995.	— — — — — — — O* — — — — — — O* — — — — — — — O* — — — — —
Ash-throated Flycatcher <i>Myiarchus cinerascens</i> 454.0 ATFL Summer resident Peripheral Abundance unknown Life Form 14	(FL)	NG NSS3 NTMB	Pine-juniper, juniper, basin-prairie shrublands.	Nests in a natural cavity, old woodpecker cavity, or hole in a fence post. Feeds mostly on insects, occasionally small fruit. L23: R. Steenberg, 29 June 1997. L24: includes cavity repair by adults; fledged young (S. Fitton and F. Broerman).	O — — O* — — — O* O O — — O — — — O* — O — — O B* B b O — —
Great Crested Flycatcher <i>Myiarchus crinitus</i> 452.0 GCFL Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)	NTMB	Deciduous forest edge.	Feeds primarily on insects, occasionally small lizards, some fruit. L20: McCreary (1939). L21: V. Herold and others, 8 June 1995.	— O — — — — — O — — — — — — — — — — — h O* — — — — — — O

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NAME AND STATUS	WBRC ^a	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION ^b
Cassin's Kingbird <i>Tyrannus vociferans</i> 448.0 CAKI Summer resident Uncommon Life Form 11	(FL)	NG NTMB	Ponderosa pine savannah, pine-juniper, cottonwood-riparian, cottonwood-dryland, woodland-chaparral, basin-prairie and mountain-foothills shrublands.	Nests on a horizontal branch near the trunk of a tree. Feeds on insects, berries. L11: J. Allen, 12 May 1992. L19: L. Rognstad, 30 July 1992. L26: H. Haley, 26 May 2000.	O _ _ _ O b b _ _ O O* _ _ B _ _ B O O* O B _ O _ _ O* B b
Western Kingbird <i>Tyrannus verticalis</i> 447.0 WEKI Summer resident Common Life Form 11 17		NG NTMB	Basin-prairie shrublands, grasslands, agricultural areas, deciduous forest edge, riparian shrub.	Nests on a horizontal branch near or against the trunk of a tree. Feeds on insects, berries.	B b B B B B O O B B B b B b B b B b B b B O B O O b B B
Eastern Kingbird <i>Tyrannus tyrannus</i> 444.0 EAKI Summer resident Common Life Form 8 11 17		NG NTMB	Basin-prairie shrublands, grasslands, agricultural areas, deciduous forest edge, riparian shrub.	Nests on a horizontal limb of an isolated tree, usually at mid-height, occasionally on a fence post or stump. Feeds primarily on insects, some fruit.	B B B B B B B B B B B b B b B b B B B b B O B O b b B B
Scissor-tailed Flycatcher <i>Tyrannus forficatus</i> 443.0 STFL Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)	NTMB	Basin-prairie shrublands.	Feeds almost entirely on insects, occasionally a few berries.	O* _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ O* _ _ _ _ _ O* O* O* _ _ _ _ O* O*

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Loggerhead Shrike <i>Lanius ludovicianus</i> 622.0 LOSH Summer resident Common Life Form 7		NG NTMB	Pine-juniper, woodland-chaparral, basin-prairie and mountain-foothills shrublands.	Nest is usually hidden below the crown in the crotch or on a large branch of a deciduous tree or shrub. Feeds on insects, small vertebrates, carrion.	<u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>b</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u>
Northern Shrike <i>Lanius excubitor</i> 621.0 NSHR Winter resident Common Life Form		NG	Most open habitats below 7,000 feet, especially roadsides.	Feeds on small mammals, insects.	<u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u>
White-eyed Vireo <i>Vireo griseus</i> 631.0 WEVI Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)	NTMB	Riparian shrub, thickets, undergrowth.	Feeds primarily on insects, also berries. L27: D. Young, 16 November 1994. L28: J. Eddy, 17 May 2004.	— O* O*
Gray Vireo <i>Vireo vicinior</i> 634.0 GRVI Summer resident Rare Life Form 7	(AS)	NG	Pine-juniper, woodland-chaparral.	Nests in a shrub; nest rim is suspended from a forked twig. Feeds on insects. At the northern extent of its range. L23: D. McDonald, 29 May 2006. L24: C. Dexter, 16-19 June 2005.	— O* O* — — — —

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Yellow-throated Vireo <i>Vireo flavifrons</i> 628.0 YTVI Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)	NTMB	Deciduous and mixed deciduous/coniferous forests.	Feeds on insects. L4: L.S. Johnson, 19 May 1996. L15: R. Steenberg, 27-28 May 2001. L19: O.K. Scott, 1 June 1958, American Field Notes 12:373.	— — — O* — — — — — — — — — — O* — — — O* — — — — — — — — — —
Plumbeous Vireo <i>Vireo plumbeus</i> 629.1 PLVI Summer resident Uncommon Life Form 11		NG NTMB	Douglas fir, ponderosa pine savannah, ponderosa pine-Douglas fir, other or mixed coniferous forests, aspen, cottonwood-riparian.	Nests in a conifer, occasionally in an oak. Feeds almost entirely on insects. Locally common.	O b — B B — B O O — b — — B O — O O O b O O B O b b O b
Cassin's Vireo <i>Vireo cassinii</i> 629.2 CAVI Migrant Rare Life Form	(AS)	NG NTMB	Deciduous and mixed deciduous/coniferous forests.	Feeds almost entirely on insects. L8: C. Mendenhall, 12 July 2004. L9: R. Moldenhauer, 5 September 2005. L23: R. Steenberg, 16 September 2000.	— — — — — — — O* O* — — — — — — — — — — — — — O* — — — — —
Blue-headed Vireo <i>Vireo solitarius</i> 629.3 BHVI Migrant Rare Life Form	(AS)	NG NTMB	Deciduous and mixed deciduous/coniferous forests.	Feeds almost entirely on insects. L23: R. Steenberg and J. Steenberg, 15 September 1999.	— O* — — — — —

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Warbling Vireo <i>Vireo gilvus</i> 627.0 WAVI Summer resident Common Life Form 11		NG NTMB	Deciduous and coniferous forests, urban areas.	Nest is usually high in a deciduous tree, occasionally low in a tree or shrub. Feeds mostly on insects, occasionally berries.	<u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u>
Philadelphia Vireo <i>Vireo philadelphicus</i> 626.0 PHVI Migrant Rare Life Form	(AS)	NG NTMB	Deciduous forests, urban areas.	Feeds mostly on insects, occasionally berries. L4, 5: H. Downing has compiled numerous observations. L19: L. Rognstad, 19 September 1982; G. Lawrence, 13 September 1992. L28: D. Faulkner, 20 May 2006.	— — — <u>O</u> <u>O*</u> — — — — — — — — — — — — — <u>O*</u> — — — — — — — — <u>O*</u>
Red-eyed Vireo <i>Vireo olivaceus</i> 624.0 REVI Summer resident Uncommon Life Form 11		NG NTMB	Deciduous and coniferous forests, urban areas.	Nests in a deciduous tree or shrub. Feeds mainly on insects, occasionally fruit.	<u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> — <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>O</u> — <u>O</u> — — <u>O</u> <u>O</u> — <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> — <u>b</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u>
Gray Jay <i>Perisoreus canadensis</i> 484.0 GRAJ Resident Common Life Form 10		NG	Coniferous forests.	Nests on a horizontal branch near the trunk or in the crotch, usually in a conifer. Feeds primarily on insects, fruit, carrion.	<u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> — <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>b</u> <u>O</u> — <u>O</u> — <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>b</u> — <u>b</u> <u>b</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>O</u>

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NAME AND STATUS	WBRC ^a	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION ^b
Steller's Jay <i>Cyanocitta stelleri</i> 478.0 STJA Resident Common Life Form 11		NG	Coniferous forests, juniper-mountain mahogany, mountain mahogany, urban areas.	Nests on a horizontal branch or in the crotch of a conifer. Feeds on insects, invertebrates, eggs, nestlings, seeds, fruit.	B B _ O O O O B B O _ _ _ _ B O b B B B O O O O b b B O
Blue Jay <i>Cyanocitta cristata</i> 477.0 BLJA Resident Uncommon Life Form 11		NG	Ponderosa pine-Douglas fir, other or mixed coniferous forests with cottonwood-riparian, riparian shrub, Gambel oak.	Nests on a horizontal branch or in the crotch of a conifer, occasionally on a deciduous tree. Feeds on insects, invertebrates, eggs, nestlings, carrion, seeds, nuts, fruit. Common in the Black Hills and Cheyenne; uncommon elsewhere, but is expanding its range.	O B O B B O B O O O _ O O b O _ O _ B O B _ O _ O O B B
Western Scrub-Jay <i>Aphelocoma californica</i> 481.0 WESJ Resident Uncommon Life Form 11	(FL)	NG NSS3	Pine-juniper, woodland-chaparral.	Nests usually in a small conifer. Feeds on insects, invertebrates, small vertebrates, eggs, nestlings, nuts, seeds, fruit. L21: K. Kranik, 27 October 2002. L27: H. Whitman and V. Whitman, 13 September 1993.	_ _ _ _ O _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ O _ O* O B B b O O* O
Pinyon Jay <i>Gymnorhinus cyanocephalus</i> 492.0 PIJA Resident Uncommon Life Form 11		NG	Ponderosa pine savannah, pine-juniper, woodland-chaparral, mountain-foothills shrublands.	Nests in a juniper or pine, occasionally an oak. Feeds on conifer seeds, fruit, insects, eggs, nestlings. Locally common.	O b b b b O B O b b b b O B O _ B O B O b O b b B O O O

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Clark's Nutcracker <i>Nucifraga columbiana</i> 491.0 CLNU Resident Common Life Form 10		NG	Coniferous forests, aspen, cliffs in canyons or mountains, juniper-sagebrush, ponderosa pine-juniper.	Nests on a horizontal limb of a mature conifer. Feeds on conifer seeds, fruit, insects, small vertebrates, eggs, nestlings.	<u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>b</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u>
Black-billed Magpie <i>Pica hudsonia</i> 475.0 BBMA Resident Abundant Life Form 7 11		NG	All habitats below 8,000 feet.	Nest is large and conspicuous in a small tree or shrub. Feeds on insects, carrion, invertebrates, small vertebrates, fruit, seeds.	<u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u>
American Crow <i>Corvus brachyrhynchos</i> 488.0 AMCR Resident Common Life Form 11		NG	Most habitats below 9,000 feet.	Nests in a conifer or a deciduous tree or shrub. Feeds on insects, invertebrates, small vertebrates, carrion, eggs, nestlings, seeds, fruit.	<u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>b</u> <u>O</u> <u>b</u> <u>b</u> <u>b</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u>
Common Raven <i>Corvus corax</i> 486.0 CORA Resident Common Life Form 4 11		NG	All habitats.	Nests on a cliff or a human-built structure, occasionally in a deciduous tree. Feeds primarily on carrion; also small vertebrates, eggs, nestlings, insects.	<u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u> </u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>O</u> <u>b</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u>

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Horned Lark <i>Eremophila alpestris</i> 474.0 HOLA Resident Abundant Life Form 5		NG NTMB	Basin-prairie and mountain-foothills shrublands, grasslands including alpine.	Nests on the ground in a shallow depression. Feeds on seeds, insects.	B B B B B B B B B B B b B B B B b B B B B B B B B B B B
Purple Martin <i>Progne subis</i> 611.0 PUMA Summer resident Rare Life Form 14 17	(AS)	NG NTMB	Habitats near aquatic areas below 7,000 feet, especially in urban areas.	Nests in a tree cavity, cliff, niche, or other cavity, often in a bird house. Feeds on insects, occasionally feeds on the ground taking ants and other insects. L11: H. Downing, 7 August 1978. L25: D. Faulkner and R. Levad, 21 July 2004.	— — — — O — — — O — O* — — — — — — — — O H — O — B* h O O
Tree Swallow <i>Tachycineta bicolor</i> 614.0 TRES Summer resident Common Life Form 14 17		NG NTMB	Aerial feeder over most habitats below 8,500 feet, especially aspen and cottonwood-riparian; also lodgepole pine, Douglas fir, ponderosa pine savannah, ponderosa pine-Douglas fir.	Nests in a tree cavity or other cavity. Feeds on insects, occasionally berries.	B B O B B O B B B b B B O O B B B B B B B B B B B B B B
Violet-green Swallow <i>Tachycineta thalassina</i> 615.0 VGSW Summer resident Common Life Form 4 14 17		NG NTMB	Aerial feeder over most habitats within aquatic areas below 8,500 feet.	Nests in a tree cavity or other cavity. Feeds entirely on insects.	B B b B B O B B B B B B B b B b B b B B B B B B B B B O

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Northern Rough-winged Swallow <i>Stelgidopteryx serripennis</i> 617.0 NRWS Summer resident Common Life Form 16		NG NTMB	Adjacent to aquatic areas. Forages over a variety of habitats below 8,000 feet.	Nests at the end of a burrow in a cliff, or other cavity or niche. Feeds entirely on insects.	<u>B</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>O</u>	<u>B</u>
					<u>B</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>b</u>	<u>b</u>	<u>b</u>	<u>b</u>
					<u>b</u>	<u>O</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>b</u>	<u>b</u>
					<u>b</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>b</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>B</u>
Bank Swallow <i>Riparia riparia</i> 616.0 BANS Summer resident Common Life Form 16		NG NTMB	Adjacent to aquatic areas. Forages over a variety of habitats below 8,000 feet.	Nests at the end of a burrow in a bank or cliff. Feeds almost entirely on insects.	<u>B</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>b</u>	<u>O</u>	<u>O</u>	<u>O</u>	<u>B</u>
					<u>B</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>b</u>	<u>O</u>	<u>O</u>	<u>O</u>
					<u>O</u>	<u>O</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>B</u>
					<u>B</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>b</u>	<u>b</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>B</u>
Cliff Swallow <i>Petrochelidon pyrrhonota</i> 612.0 CLSW Summer resident Common Life Form 4 17		NG NTMB	All habitats with aquatic areas below 9,000 feet.	Nest is plastered on the underside of a bridge or culvert, on a cliff, or on a wall under an eave. Feeds almost entirely on insects, occasionally gorges on berries.	<u>B</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>B</u>
					<u>B</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>b</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>B</u>
					<u>B</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>B</u>
					<u>B</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>B</u>
Barn Swallow <i>Hirundo rustica</i> 613.0 BARS Summer resident Common Life Form 4 17		NG NTMB	All habitats with aquatic areas below 8,000 feet.	Nest is usually plastered on a ledge or a wall of a building, occasionally in a cave or under a bridge. Feeds primarily on insects.	<u>B</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>B</u>
					<u>B</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>b</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>b</u>
					<u>B</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>B</u>
					<u>B</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>B</u>

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Black-capped Chickadee <i>Poecile atricapillus</i> 735.0 BCCH Resident Common Life Form 14		NG	Coniferous and deciduous forests, riparian shrub, urban areas, mostly below 8,500 feet.	Nests in a natural or woodpecker cavity in a tree snag, rarely in a conifer. Feeds on insects, conifer seeds, fruit.	B B B B B O B B b B B B B O B b B O B B B B B B B B B b
Mountain Chickadee <i>Poecile gambeli</i> 738.0 MOCH Resident Common Life Form 14		NG	Coniferous forests, aspen, juniper-sagebrush. Common up to timberline, lower habitats during the winter.	Nests in a natural or woodpecker cavity in a tree or snag. Feeds on insects, conifer seeds, spiders and their eggs.	B B B B B O O B B B B b O O B b B B B b B B B b B B B O
Juniper Titmouse <i>Baeolophus ridgwayi</i> 733.1 JUTI Resident Uncommon Life Form 14	(FL)	NG NSS3	Pine-juniper, woodland-chaparral, mountain-foothills shrublands, juniper-sagebrush, urban areas.	Nests in a natural or woodpecker cavity in a tree or snag. Feeds on insects, fruit, seeds.	— — — — — — — — O O — — — — — — — — O O — b B B B O O O
Bushtit <i>Psaltirparus minimus</i> 743.0 BUSH Summer resident Uncommon Life Form 8	(FL)	NG NSS3	Pine-juniper, woodland-chaparral, juniper-sagebrush, mountain-foothills shrublands, riparian shrub.	Nest is a gourd-shaped hanging pocket in a small tree or shrub. Feeds on insects, seeds, fruit.	— — — — O — — — — — — — — — — — O — O* — — O B b — O O O

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NAME AND STATUS	WBRC ^a	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION ^b
Red-breasted Nuthatch <i>Sitta canadensis</i> 728.0 RBNU Resident Common Life Form 13		NG	Coniferous forests, aspen, cottonwood-riparian. A variety of lowland habitats during the winter.	Nests in a cavity excavated in a rotten branch or stump, occasionally in a deserted woodpecker cavity. Feeds primarily on insects; takes many conifer seeds in the winter.	B B O B B O B B B B O O B b b b B b B b b b b B B B B b
White-breasted Nuthatch <i>Sitta carolinensis</i> 727.0 WBNU Resident Common Life Form 13		NG	Coniferous forests, aspen, cottonwood-riparian. A variety of lowland habitats during the winter.	Nests in a natural cavity or deserted woodpecker cavity in a tree or snag. Feeds primarily on insects.	B B B B O B B B B O O O B b O b B b b O b O O B b b
Pygmy Nuthatch <i>Sitta pygmaea</i> 730.0 PYNU Resident Uncommon Life Form 13		NG NSS4	Coniferous forests. Lower habitats during the winter.	Nest is often excavated in a pine or post, occasionally uses a deserted woodpecker cavity. Feeds on insects, conifer seeds.	O# O B O O b O O O O O b b b B B O b b O B O
Brown Creeper <i>Certhia americana</i> 726.0 BR CR Resident Common Life Form 14		NG NTMB	Coniferous forests. Lower habitats during the winter.	Nest is a hammock-like cup, usually beneath loose bark, rarely in a cavity. Feeds primarily on insects, some nuts, seeds.	B B B b O b B b O O b O b b b O O B O B b B O

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NAME AND STATUS	WBRC ^a	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION ^b
Rock Wren <i>Salpinctes obsoletus</i> 715.0 ROWR Summer resident Common Life Form 4		NG NTMB	Rock outcrops/rock piles in pine-juniper, woodland-chaparral, basin-prairie and mountain-foothills shrublands, grasslands.	Nests in a hole or crevice, often under or around rocks. Feeds primarily on insects.	<u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u>
Canyon Wren <i>Catherpes mexicanus</i> 717.0 CANW Resident Uncommon Life Form 4		NG	Cliffs in canyons and mountains; rock outcrops/rock piles in pine-juniper, woodland-chaparral, basin-prairie and mountain-foothills shrublands.	Nests in a crevice or cave on a bank or cliff. Feeds mostly on insects.	<u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>b</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>—</u> <u>b</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>b</u> <u>—</u> <u>b</u> <u>b</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>—</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u>
Carolina Wren <i>Thryothorus ludovicianus</i> 718.0 CARW Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)		Deciduous forests with heavy undergrowth.	Feeds on insects, invertebrates, small vertebrates, some seeds. L19: O.K. Scott, 8 May 1977.	<u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>O*</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u>
Bewick's Wren <i>Thryomanes bewickii</i> 719.0 BEWR Summer resident Peripheral Uncommon Life Form 14	(FL)	NG	Pine-juniper, woodland-chaparral, mountain-foothills shrublands.	Nests in a natural cavity in a tree; also amid roots of an upturned tree. Feeds primarily on insects.	<u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>O</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>O</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>O</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>—</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u>

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NAME AND STATUS	WBRC ^a	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION ^b
House Wren <i>Troglodytes aedon</i> 721.0 HOWR Summer resident Common Life Form 14		NG NTMB	Aspen, cottonwood-riparian, other deciduous forests.	Nests in a natural cavity, occasionally in the nest of another bird. Feeds on insects, invertebrates.	B B B B B b B B B B B B B b B B B b B B B B B B B B B B
Winter Wren <i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i> 722.0 WIWR Migrant Rare Life Form	(FL)	NG	Coniferous forests.	Feeds mostly on insects; rarely juniper berries. L8: singing male, S. Findholt, 24 June 1981. L19: McCreary (1939) and recent observations during migration. May breed in northwestern Wyoming.	O* O* — O* O* — O* b* O* O* — — — — O* — — — H O — — — — — O O —
Sedge Wren <i>Cistothorus platensis</i> 724.0 SEWR Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)	NTMB	Wet-moist meadow grasslands, sedge marshes.	Feeds primarily on insects. L18: J. Ward, 16-17 October 1994. L27: D. Finch, 1 June 1982. L28: collected by F. Bond, 14 April 1889 (McCreary 1939).	— — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — O* — — — — — — — — O* h
Marsh Wren <i>Cistothorus palustris</i> 725.0 MAWR Summer resident Common Life Form 3		NG NTMB	Marshes. Drier habitats during migration.	Nest is attached to reeds. Feeds on insects, snails. Abundant in some areas.	B O B O O O — B O B B B — — B B O B O O O B B B b B B B

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NAME AND STATUS	WBRC ^a	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION ^b
American Dipper <i>Cinclus mexicanus</i> 701.0 AMDI Resident Common Life Form 3		NG	Swift mountain streams.	Nests on a cliff face, behind a waterfall, or on a midstream rock. Feeds on aquatic invertebrates, fish, small aquatic plants.	B B O B B _ _ B B O O B _ _ B B B _ B B B O b _ b B B O
Golden-crowned Kinglet <i>Regulus satrapa</i> 748.0 GCKI Resident Uncommon Life Form 10		NG NTMB	Coniferous forests, aspen-conifer.	Nest is hung from branches near the trunk of a conifer. Feeds on insects, tree sap, fruit, some seeds.	B B _ O O _ O b O O _ _ _ _ B b O O O O O b B O B b O O
Ruby-crowned Kinglet <i>Regulus calendula</i> 749.0 RCKI Summer resident Common Life Form 10		NG NTMB	Coniferous forests, juniper. Lower habitats during migration, including urban areas.	Nest is hung from a limb of a conifer. Feeds on insects, tree sap, berries, some seeds.	B b O B B O b B B B b O O B b b b B b O B b B B B B b
Blue-gray Gnatcatcher <i>Poliophtila caerulea</i> 751.0 BGGN Summer resident Uncommon Life Form 11		NG NTMB	Pine-juniper, cottonwood-riparian, juniper, mountain-foothills shrublands.	Nest is a saddle on a horizontal limb or in a fork, usually in a deciduous tree. Feeds on insects.	O# O _ _ O _ O O O b O _ _ _ O _ _ O B O B O B B b O O O

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NAME AND STATUS	WBRC ^a	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION ^b
Eastern Bluebird <i>Sialia sialis</i> 766.0 EABL Summer resident Peripheral Uncommon Life Form 14 17	(FL)	NG NTMB	Cottonwood-riparian, eastern great plains grasslands, agricultural areas.	Often nests in a woodpecker cavity, usually in a snag. Feeds on insects, fruit, some invertebrates.	— O — O* O* — B* O* — O — — — O — — O — O* O O* — O* — — — B B
Western Bluebird <i>Sialia mexicana</i> 767.0 WEBL Summer resident Uncommon Life Form 14	(AS)	NG NTMB	Pine-juniper, juniper woodlands, associated with edges.	Often nests in a woodpecker cavity in a snag. Feeds on insects, fruit, some invertebrates. L1: T. Manns and B. Cunningham, 5 September 1988. L9: L. Lewis and C. Lewis, 22-25 May 1999. L14: S. Cooley and B. Patterson, 21 April 1998.	O+ O O — — O — O O* O O — B O* O O — — O O — O b O — B O O
Mountain Bluebird <i>Sialia currucoides</i> 768.0 MOBL Summer resident Common Life Form 14 17		NG NTMB	Most habitats with nesting cavities and open areas for foraging.	Nests usually in a woodpecker cavity in a snag. Feeds primarily on insects; also fruit.	B B
Townsend's Solitaire <i>Myadestes townsendi</i> 754.0 TOSO Resident Common Life Form 4 6		NG NTMB	Coniferous forests, aspen.	Nests often amid tree roots or other shelter on the ground. Feeds on insects, fruit, worms.	B B O B B O B B B B B O O O b O b b b b B b b b b B B O

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Veery <i>Catharus fuscescens</i> 756.0 VEER Summer resident Uncommon Life Form 5		NG NTMB	Aspen, cottonwood-riparian, coniferous forests, below 9,000 feet.	Nests on the ground or in a shrub. Feeds on insects, some fruit.	B B O B B O B b O O O O O O B b b b b O B b B O b B b O
Gray-cheeked Thrush <i>Catharus minimus</i> 757.0 GCTH Migrant Uncommon Life Form	(AS)	NG NTMB	Coniferous forests.	Feeds on insects, berries. L28: W. Schreier, 15 May 1993.	O O
Swainson's Thrush <i>Catharus ustulatus</i> 758.0 SWTH Summer resident Common Life Form 7		NG NTMB	Coniferous forests, aspen, cottonwood-riparian, riparian shrub, juniper.	Nests in a shrub or low in a coniferous tree. Feeds on insects, berries.	B B b B O b B b O O O b O b b b O b b O b O O b b b B
Hermit Thrush <i>Catharus guttatus</i> 759.0 HETH Summer resident Common Life Form 5 7		NG NTMB	Coniferous and mixed aspen/coniferous forests, juniper.	Nests on the ground or low in a coniferous tree. Feeds on insects, berries.	B b O B b O O B B B b O O O B O b b B b O b B B B B B O

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NAME AND STATUS	WBRC ^a	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION ^b
Wood Thrush <i>Hylocichla mustelina</i> 755.0 WOTH Migrant Rare Life Form	(AS)	NG NTMB	Deciduous or mixed deciduous/coniferous forests.	Feeds on insects, berries.	— — — — O* — — — — — — — — — — — — — O* — — — O* — — — — O*
American Robin <i>Turdus migratorius</i> 761.0 AMRO Resident Abundant Life Form 11		NG NTMB	All habitats with trees or shrubs present.	Nests in a deciduous or coniferous tree, or a building. Feeds on insects, earthworms, fruit. Winter populations and distribution are considerably smaller than during other seasons.	B B B B B B B B B B b B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B
Varied Thrush <i>Ixoreus naevius</i> 763.0 VATH Migrant Rare Life Form	(AS)	NG	Found in moist coniferous and deciduous forests.	Feeds on insects, berries.	O+ O* — — O* O* O* O* O* — — — — — O* O* O* — O* — — — — — — — O O*
Gray Catbird <i>Dumetella carolinensis</i> 704.0 GRCA Summer resident Common Life Form 7		NG NTMB	Riparian shrub below 8,000 feet, urban areas.	Nests often in a dense thicket. Feeds on insects, berries, other fruit.	B B B B B O B B B B b B O b b b B b B b B b B b b B B O

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NAME AND STATUS	WBRC ^a	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION ^b
Northern Mockingbird <i>Mimus polyglottos</i> 703.0 NOMO Summer resident Peripheral Uncommon Life Form 8		NG NTMB	Cottonwood-riparian, riparian shrub, basin-prairie shrublands, urban areas.	Nests in a conifer or a deciduous shrub. Feeds on insects, fruit, some invertebrates, a few small vertebrates.	— O — O O O — O O O O O B O — O O — O O b — H O b O b B
Sage Thrasher <i>Oreoscoptes montanus</i> 702.0 SATH Summer resident Common Life Form 5 7		NG NSS4 NTMB	Basin-prairie and mountain-foothills shrublands.	Nest is concealed in or beneath a sagebrush shrub. Feeds on insects, some fruit.	B B B B B b b B b B b b B b B B B B B B B B B B B B B b
Brown Thrasher <i>Toxostoma rufum</i> 705.0 BRTH Summer resident Common Life Form 5 7		NG	Riparian shrub, woodland-chaparral, mountain mahogany, bitterbrush, serviceberry, chokecherry, cottonwood-riparian.	Nests in or beneath a low shrub. Feeds on insects, invertebrates, small vertebrates, berries, fruit, nuts.	— b B B B O B O — B O b b B O O O O B B B — O O O O B B
European Starling <i>Sturnus vulgaris</i> 493.0 EUST Resident Abundant Life Form 14 17		PD	Cottonwood-riparian, agricultural areas, urban areas.	Nests in a cavity. Feeds on insects, fruit, seeds. Non-native species brought into the U.S. from Europe. Is aggressive toward native songbirds. One of four bird species that can be legally killed without a license or permit.	B B B B B B B B B B B b B b B b B B B B b B B b B B B B

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American Pipit <i>Anthus rubescens</i> 697.0 AMPI Summer resident Common Life Form 5		NG NTMB	Alpine grasslands, alpine moss-lichen-forb. Lower habitats during migration.	Nest is sunk in the ground and partially overhung by a rock or vegetation. Feeds on insects, aquatic invertebrates, seeds, some fruit.	B b b O	B B O O	O O b O	B O O B	O O O O	O O O B	O O O O
Sprague's Pipit <i>Anthus spragueii</i> 700.0 SPPI Migrant Uncommon Life Form	(AS)	NG NTMB	Eastern great plains grasslands.	Feeds primarily on insects, grass seeds, forb seeds. Nesting should be expected in northern Wyoming. L5: H. Downing, 7 May 1982. L19: J. Herold and V. Herold, 27 September 1994.	— O — —	O O — O	— O — —	O O — O*	O* — — —	O — O —	— — O O
Bohemian Waxwing <i>Bombycilla garrulus</i> 618.0 BOWA Winter resident Common Life Form		NG	Pine-juniper, cottonwood-riparian, woodland-chaparral, urban areas.	Feeds on insects, berries, fruit. Locally abundant in some winters.	O O O O	O O O O	O O O O	O O O O	O O O O	O O O O	O O O O
Cedar Waxwing <i>Bombycilla cedrorum</i> 619.0 CEDW Resident Uncommon Life Form 11		NG NTMB	Pine-juniper, cottonwood-riparian, juniper, urban areas.	Nests usually in a conifer. Feeds on fruit, berries, flowers, tree sap, insects.	O B b O	B b B b	B B B O	B O O B	B O B B	O O O O	B O b B

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Blue-winged Warbler <i>Vermivora pinus</i> 641.0 BWWA Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)	NTMB	Second growth woodlands, mountain-foothills shrublands, marsh-swamp wetlands, riparian shrub.	Feeds on insects, spiders. L15: J. Larson, 28 May 1995. L19: J. Gaither, B. South, and J. Herold, 23 July 1994.	— — — — — — — — — — — — — — O* — — — O* — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —
Golden-winged Warbler <i>Vermivora chrysoptera</i> 642.0 GWWA Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)	NTMB	Overgrown native meadows.	Feeds primarily on insects.	— — — — — — — O* O* — — — — — — — — — — — — — — O* — O* — O* — — — — — — — — — — O* — — — — — O*
Tennessee Warbler <i>Vermivora peregrina</i> 647.0 TEWA Migrant Uncommon Life Form	(FL)	NG NTMB	Deciduous forests, urban areas.	Feeds primarily on insects, some fruit.	O* O* O O O O O O O — O O* O — — — — — — — O — O* — O — O — O — O O* O O
Orange-crowned Warbler <i>Vermivora celata</i> 646.0 OCWA Summer resident Uncommon Life Form 6		NG NTMB	Aspen, cottonwood-riparian.	Nest is usually hidden on the ground. Feeds on insects, fruit, nectar, tree sap.	B O b b B O O b b B b B O O — — — — — — — B O b b b B O O B B B O O O

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Nashville Warbler <i>Vermivora ruficapilla</i> 645.0 NAWA Migrant Rare Life Form	(FL)	NG NTMB	Deciduous forests, juniper, urban areas.	Feeds entirely on insects.	O+ _ _ O* O* _ O O* _ _ _ _ _ _ O _ _ O O* _ _ _ O* O _ _ _ O
Virginia's Warbler <i>Vermivora virginiae</i> 644.0 VIWA Summer resident Uncommon Life Form 6	(FL)	NG NTMB	Pinyon-juniper, woodland-chaparral.	Nests on the ground, usually hidden by vegetation. Feeds entirely on insects.	_ _ _ _ O* _ O O* _ _ _ _ _ _ O* _ O* b b O* O O B* b O _ O b
Northern Parula <i>Parula americana</i> 648.0 NOPA Migrant Rare Life Form	(FL)	NG NTMB	Cottonwood-riparian.	Feeds mostly on insects.	_ _ _ _ O* O* _ O* _ _ _ _ _ _ O* O* O* _ O _ O O O* _ _ _ O O*
Yellow Warbler <i>Dendroica petechia</i> 652.0 YWAR Summer resident Abundant Life Form 8		NG NTMB	Riparian shrub below 8,000 feet, urban areas.	Nests in a small deciduous tree or shrub. Feeds mainly on insects, some berries.	B B B B B B B B B B b b B b B B B b B B B B B b B B B B

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Chestnut-sided Warbler <i>Dendroica pensylvanica</i> 659.0 CSWA Migrant Rare Life Form	(FL)	NG NTMB	Cottonwood-riparian, urban areas.	Feeds primarily on insects, occasionally berries.	— O* — — — O* O* — — — — O — O* — O* — O* — O* — O* — — — O O
Magnolia Warbler <i>Dendroica magnolia</i> 657.0 MAWA Migrant Rare Life Form	(FL)	NG NTMB	Coniferous forests.	Feeds almost entirely on insects.	— — — — O O* — O* — O — — — — — O — — — — O* O O* — O* — — — — O O*
Cape May Warbler <i>Dendroica tigrina</i> 650.0 CMWA Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)	NTMB	Englemann spruce-subalpine fir forests.	Feeds primarily on insects, occasionally fruit, nectar. L1: 16 June 1975, American Birds 30:104. L15: F. Luke, 26 May 1990.	O — — — ? — — — — — — — — O* — — — — — — — — — — — —
Black-throated Blue Warbler <i>Dendroica caerulescens</i> 654.0 BTBW Migrant Rare Life Form	(FL)	NG NTMB	Deciduous and mixed deciduous/coniferous forests with heavy undergrowth.	Feeds primarily on insects; also seeds, other vegetation.	— O — — — O* O* O* O O* — — — O — O* — — — — O* — — — O* — — — — O O*

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NAME AND STATUS	WBRC ^a	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION ^b
Yellow-rumped Warbler <i>Dendroica coronata</i> 655.0 YRWA Summer resident Common Life Form 11		NG NTMB	Coniferous forests, aspen, cottonwood-riparian.	Nests on a horizontal branch of a conifer. Feeds primarily on insects, occasionally some fruit, berries.	B B B B B b B B B B B O B B B B B B B b O B B B B b B O
Black-throated Gray Warbler <i>Dendroica nigrescens</i> 665.0 BTYW Summer resident Uncommon Life Form 10	(FL)	NG NTMB	Pine-juniper, woodland-chaparral, mountain-foothills shrublands.	Nests far out on a horizontal branch, usually in a conifer. Feeds almost entirely on insects.	— O — b* — — — O* O* B — — — — O O O* b b — — — b B b b — O* O
Black-throated Green Warbler <i>Dendroica virens</i> 667.0 BTNW Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)	NTMB	Coniferous and mixed coniferous/deciduous forests.	Feeds almost entirely on insects. L15: F. Luke and R. Steenberg, 22 May 1993. L23: S. Fitton and T. Fitton, 4 September 1988. L28: J. Herold, O.K. Scott, and V. Herold, 16 May 1981.	— — — — — — — — — — — — — — O* — — — O — — — — O* — — — O O*
Townsend's Warbler <i>Dendroica townsendi</i> 668.0 TOWA Summer resident Uncommon Life Form 10		NG NTMB	Douglas fir, Englemann spruce-subalpine fir, other or mixed coniferous forests, urban areas.	Nests usually far out on a horizontal limb of a fir. Feeds primarily on insects. Expected to be found nesting in northwestern Wyoming. L22: McCreary (1939).	O O — O O O O O O O — — — — O O O O O O O H O O O O O O

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NAME AND STATUS	WBRC ^a	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION ^b
Hermit Warbler <i>Dendroica occidentalis</i> 669.0 HEWA Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)	NTMB	Mostly coniferous forests. Also deciduous forests.	Feeds almost entirely on insects. L15: F. Luke, 26 May 1990.	— — — — — — — — — — — — — — O* —
Blackburnian Warbler <i>Dendroica fusca</i> 662.0 BLBW Migrant Rare Life Form	(AS)	NG NTMB	Cottonwood-riparian, urban areas.	Feeds primarily on insects, occasionally some berries.	O* — — — O* O — — O* — O — — — — O* O* — — O* — — — — O* — — O O — — — — — — —
Yellow-throated Warbler <i>Dendroica dominica</i> 663.0 YTWA Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)	NTMB	Coniferous/oak forests.	Feeds primarily on insects.	— — — — — O* — — — — — — — — — — — — O* — O* — — — — O* — — O* — — — — — — — — —
Pine Warbler <i>Dendroica pinus</i> 671.0 PIWA Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)		Mostly coniferous forests; also mixed coniferous/deciduous forests.	Feeds mainly on insects, occasionally some seeds, fruit. L6: V. Hays and F. Grams, 6-19 December 1988. L19: O.K. Scott, 1985. L20: American Birds 31:207.	— — — — — O* — — — — — — — — — — — — — — O O — — — — — — — — —

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NAME AND STATUS	WBRC ^a	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION ^b
Prairie Warbler <i>Dendroica discolor</i> 673.0 PRAW Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)	NTMB	Woodland-chaparral, mountain-foothills shrublands, mountain-foothills grasslands, mixed coniferous/ deciduous forest edge.	Feeds on insects. L28: R. Dorn and J. Dorn, 18 May 1996.	— O*
Palm Warbler <i>Dendroica palmarum</i> 672.0 PAWA Migrant Rare Life Form	(AS)	NG NTMB	Cottonwood-riparian, urban areas.	Feeds almost entirely on insects. L5: J. Ward, 8 May 1996. L19: V. Herold and J. Herold, 24 August 1993. L28: F. Lebsack and others, 29 April and 1-4 May 1989.	— — — — — O* — — O — — — — — — — — — — — O* — O — — — — — O O*
Bay-breasted Warbler <i>Dendroica castanea</i> 660.0 BBWA Migrant Rare Life Form	(AS)	NG NTMB	Cottonwood-riparian, urban areas.	Feeds mostly on insects; also a few berries. L15: F. Luke, M. Adams, and R. Dean, 2 June 1990; F. Luke and others, 23-26 May 1991. L19: L. Rognstad and B. Stratton, 24 May 1990; A. Hines and W. Hines, 25 September 1993. L22: C. Kesselheim, 13 October 1985.	— — — — — — — O — — — — — — O* — — — — — O* — O* — — — — — — O
Blackpoll Warbler <i>Dendroica striata</i> 661.0 BLPW Migrant Uncommon Life Form	(FL)	NG NTMB	Cottonwood-riparian, urban areas.	Feeds primarily on insects, some berries, seeds.	O O* — O* O* O O* — — — — — — O O* — O — O O O — O — — O O O

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NAME AND STATUS	WBRC ^a	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION ^b
Black-and-white Warbler <i>Mniotilta varia</i> 636.0 BAWW Migrant Uncommon Life Form	(FL)	NG NTMB	Deciduous forests.	Feeds almost entirely on insects.	O* _ _ O O* O O* O* O _ O _ _ _ O* O _ _ O O O _ O* _ O _ O O _ _ _ _ _ _
American Redstart <i>Setophaga ruticilla</i> 687.0 AMRE Summer resident Uncommon Life Form 9		NG NTMB	Cottonwood-riparian, riparian shrub.	Usually nests in a fork of a low deciduous tree or shrub. Feeds almost entirely on insects. Locally common.	B b _ B B O B B b O B b O B O O b O B B O b b O b B O O _ _ _ _ _ _
Prothonotary Warbler <i>Protonotaria citrea</i> 637.0 PROW Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)	NTMB	Deciduous or coniferous forests associated with marsh-swamp wetlands.	Feeds on insects, snails. L23: M. Adams, 2 September 1986; F. Luke, 2 September 1989; V. Herren and A. Dahl, 16 October 2000. L27: McCreary (1939).	O _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ O _ _ O* _ _ h _ _ _ _ _ _ _
Worm-eating Warbler <i>Helmitheros vermivorum</i> 639.0 WEWA Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)	NTMB	Deciduous forests with heavy undergrowth associated with slopes.	Feeds entirely on insects.	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ O* _ _ _ O* O* _ _ _ _ _ O* _ _ _ _ _ _

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Ovenbird <i>Seiurus aurocapilla</i> 674.0 OVEN Summer resident Uncommon Life Form 5		NG NTMB	Aspen, cottonwood-riparian.	Nests on the leaf-covered forest floor. Feeds mostly on insects.	O O* b B O B — O — — O — B O — O — b b O — — — O — O O
Northern Waterthrush <i>Seiurus noveboracensis</i> 675.0 NOWA Migrant Uncommon Life Form		NG NTMB	Aspen, cottonwood-riparian, willow.	Feeds on aquatic invertebrates, insects. L1, 5, 8, 27: summer records.	O O — O O O — b O O — — O O O O O O O — O O O — O — b O
Kentucky Warbler <i>Oporornis formosus</i> 677.0 KEWA Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)	NTMB	Deciduous forests with heavy undergrowth.	Feeds mostly on insects. L2: C. Neal, 27 May 2000. L19: L. Rognstad, 15 May 1981. L28: S. Streeper, 30 April 1987; F. Lebsack, 17 May 1989.	— O* — — — — — — — — — — — — — O* — — — — — — O*
Connecticut Warbler <i>Oporornis agilis</i> 678.0 CONW Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)	NTMB	Englemann spruce forests associated with swamps.	Feeds mainly on insects. L8: T. Gorman, 20 September 2001. L15: F. Luke, 28 May 1988. L28: S. Dinsmore, 18 May 2002.	— — — — — — O* — — — — — O* — — — — — — — — — — O*

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NAME AND STATUS	WBRC ^a	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION ^b
Mourning Warbler <i>Oporornis philadelphia</i> 679.0 MOWA Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)	NTMB	Dense shrublands in open deciduous forests.	Feeds mainly on insects. L15: F. Luke, 27 May 1989; R. Steenberg, 27 May 2001. L28: P. Lehman, 27 May 2004.	— — — — — — — — — — — — — — O* — O*
MacGillivray's Warbler <i>Oporornis tolmiei</i> 680.0 MGWA Summer resident Common Life Form 8		NG NTMB	Aspen, cottonwood-riparian, riparian shrub, below 9,000 feet.	Nests close to the ground in dense shrubs. Feeds mostly on insects.	B B B B B O B B B B B — O B B b B b b b B B B B B B B O
Common Yellowthroat <i>Geothlypis trichas</i> 681.0 COYE Summer resident Common Life Form 3		NG NTMB	Willow and marshes below 8,000 feet.	Nests on the ground. Feeds mostly on insects.	B B B B B b B B b B b b B b B O B O B B B b b b b B B b
Hooded Warbler <i>Wilsonia citrina</i> 684.0 HOWA Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)	NTMB	Heavy undergrowth in moist deciduous forests.	Feeds mostly on insects. L6: R. Cox, K. Missett, and V. Hays, 13 June 1999. L15: J. Larson and B. Boevers, 19-20 May 1990; R. Steenberg, S. Seppio, and R. Dorn, 21 and 24 May 1989. L16: A. King, 5 June 2004.	— — — — — O* — — — — — — O — O* O* — — O — — — — — — — O —

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Wilson's Warbler <i>Wilsonia pusilla</i> 685.0 WIWA Summer resident Common Life Form 6		NG NTMB	Riparian shrub from 7,000 to 10,500 feet.	Usually nests on the ground, often in a vine tangle. Feeds on insects, occasionally berries.	<u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>O</u> <u>b</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>b</u> <u>b</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u>
Canada Warbler <i>Wilsonia canadensis</i> 686.0 CAWA Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)	NTMB	Deciduous forests with heavy undergrowth, dense riparian shrub.	Feeds largely on insects.	— — — — — — — — — — — — — — <u>O*</u> — <u>O*</u> — <u>O*</u> — — — — — — — — <u>O*</u>
Red-faced Warbler <i>Cardellina rubrifrons</i> 690.0 RFWA Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)	NTMB	Coniferous forests, oak, aspen, mostly between 6,400 and 8,000 feet.	Feeds mainly on insects. L23: F. Luke, 29 April-3 May 1989.	— <u>O*</u> — — — — —
Yellow-breasted Chat <i>Icteria virens</i> 683.0 YBCH Summer resident Common Life Form 3 8		NG NTMB	Riparian shrub and marshes below 7,000 feet.	Nests beneath or in a low shrub; nest is usually large but well concealed. Feeds on insects, berries.	<u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>b</u> — <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> — <u>b</u> — <u>b</u> <u>O</u>

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NAME AND STATUS	WBRC ^a	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION ^b
Hepatic Tanager <i>Piranga flava</i> 609.0 HETA Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)	NTMB	Open coniferous and mixed coniferous/oak forests, pine-juniper.	Feeds primarily on insects, occasionally some fruit. L19: O.K. Scott, F. Layton, and L. Layton. L27: American Birds 31:1030 and K. Diem, May 1972. L28: American Birds 35:210.	— — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — O — — — — — — O O
Summer Tanager <i>Piranga rubra</i> 610.0 SUTA Migrant Rare Life Form	(AS)	NG NTMB	Cottonwood-riparian, urban areas.	Feeds on insects, especially bees and wasps, occasionally fruit. L22: F. Luke and others, 26 May 1991. L26: W. Haas, 13 May 1983. L28: J. Cairo, 16 May 1994.	— O — — — — O — — — — — O — — — O — O* — — — O* O*
Scarlet Tanager <i>Piranga olivacea</i> 608.0 SCTA Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)	NTMB	Deciduous and mixed deciduous/coniferous forests.	Feeds on insects, fruits. L2: J. Cicco, 1 October 1999. L26: F. Bergquist, 13 October 2007. L28: J. Cairo, 14 May 1994.	— O* — O* O*
Western Tanager <i>Piranga ludoviciana</i> 607.0 WETA Summer resident Common Life Form 10		NG NTMB	Coniferous and deciduous forests.	Usually nests in a conifer, in a fork or on a horizontal branch, well out from the trunk. Feeds on insects, fruit.	B B O B B O B B b B B b b O B b B O b b B B b b b B B B

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NAME AND STATUS	WBRC ^a	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION ^b
Green-tailed Towhee <i>Pipilo chlorurus</i> 590.0 GTTO Summer resident Common Life Form 8		NG NTMB	Mixed coniferous forests, woodland-chaparral, juniper-sagebrush, basin-prairie and mountain-foothills shrublands, riparian shrub.	Nests in a shrub or on the ground. Feeds on insects, seeds, berries.	<u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u>
Spotted Towhee <i>Pipilo maculatus</i> 587.0 SPTO Summer resident Common Life Form 5 7		NG NTMB	Pine-juniper, aspen, woodland-chaparral, juniper-sagebrush, basin-prairie and mountain-foothills shrublands, riparian shrub.	Nests often in a scratched depression on the ground. Feeds on insects, seeds, fruit.	<u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>b</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>b</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>—</u> <u>b</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u>
Canyon Towhee <i>Pipilo fuscus</i> 591.0 CANT Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)		Woodland-chaparral, riparian shrub, basin-prairie shrublands, urban areas.	Feeds on seeds, insects, berries. L8: B. Raynes, 3 June 1979.	<u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>O</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u>
Cassin's Sparrow <i>Aimophila cassinii</i> 578.0 CASP Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS except Torrington area)	NTMB	Eastern great plains and great basin-foothills grasslands, sagebrush-grasslands.	Feeds on insects. Species has been expanding its breeding range. L12: C. Faanes, 8 June 1978, American Birds 32:1190. L21: W. Howe, 28 June 1990.	<u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>O*</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>b*</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u>

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American Tree Sparrow <i>Spizella arborea</i> 559.0 ATSP Winter resident Uncommon Life Form		NG	Cottonwood-riparian, riparian shrub, agricultural areas including shelterbelts, roadsides, urban areas.	Feeds on seeds, buds, berries in the winter.	O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O _ O O O O O O O O O O
Chipping Sparrow <i>Spizella passerina</i> 560.0 CHSP Summer resident Common Life Form 7		NG NTMB	Coniferous forests, aspen, cottonwood-riparian, woodland-chaparral, up to 10,000 feet.	Nests in a tree. Feeds on insects, seeds.	B B B B B b B B B B b b B B B b B b B b B B B B B b B B
Clay-colored Sparrow <i>Spizella pallida</i> 561.0 CCSP Summer resident Uncommon Life Form 7		NG NTMB	Ponderosa pine savannah, pine-juniper, aspen, cottonwood-riparian, mountain-foothills shrublands, sagebrush-grasslands, shelterbelts.	Nests in a shrub or on the ground. Feeds on insects, seeds. L6: R. Cox and K. Missett, 9 May 1999.	O O O b b O* b B _ O O O O O _ _ O O O b O _ O O _ O O O
Brewer's Sparrow <i>Spizella breweri</i> 562.0 BRSP Summer resident Common Life Form 7		NG NSS4 NTMB	Basin-prairie and mountain-foothills shrublands, especially sagebrush, woodland-chaparral.	Nests in a shrub. Feeds on insects, seeds.	B B B B B B b B B B O b B b B B B B B B B B B B B B B b

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NAME AND STATUS	WBRC ^a	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION ^b
Field Sparrow <i>Spizella pusilla</i> 563.0 FISP Summer resident Abundance unknown Life Form 6 8	(AS)	NG	Old fields, shrubs, edge of deciduous forests.	Nests on the ground or in a small tree. Feeds on insects, seeds. Nesting pairs should be present in eastern Wyoming. L5: H. Corbett, 23 March 2000.	— — — — O* — O O — — — — O — — — — — O — O — — — — — — O
Vesper Sparrow <i>Pooecetes gramineus</i> 540.0 VESP Summer resident Common Life Form 5		NG NTMB	Basin-prairie and mountain-foothills shrublands, grasslands, agricultural areas.	Nests in an excavated depression on the ground. Feeds half on insects, half on grass and forb seeds.	B B B B B B B B B B b B B b B b B B B B B B B B B B B b
Lark Sparrow <i>Chondestes grammacus</i> 552.0 LASP Summer resident Common Life Form 6		NG NTMB	Pine-juniper, woodland-chaparral, basin-prairie and mountain-foothills shrublands, grasslands, agricultural areas.	Nests in a hollow depression on the ground. Feeds on seeds, insects.	B B B B B B B O O B b B B B b O b b B b B b B b b b B B
Black-throated Sparrow <i>Amphispiza bilineata</i> 573.0 BTSP Summer resident Abundance unknown Life Form 7	(AS)	NG NTMB	Basin-prairie shrublands, especially in rocky areas.	Nests in a shrub or cactus. Feeds on insects, seeds, some new shoots of grasses and forbs. Documentation of breeding should be sought in southwestern Wyoming. L21, 26: McCreary (1939).	O* O* — — — — O — — — — — — — — — — h — O* O* — h O —

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NAME AND STATUS	WBRC ^a	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION ^b
Sage Sparrow <i>Amphispiza belli</i> 574.0 SAGS Summer resident Common Life Form 7		NG NSS4 NTMB	Basin-prairie and mountain-foothills shrublands.	Usually nests in or under a sagebrush. Feeds on insects, seeds.	O O B b b O _ O b B O O B b B B b b B _ _ B B B B O b O
Lark Bunting <i>Calamospiza melanocorys</i> 605.0 LARB Summer resident Abundant Life Form 5		NG NSS4 NTMB	Basin-prairie and mountain-foothills shrublands, eastern great plains and great basin-foothills grasslands, agricultural areas.	Nests on the ground, usually with the rim of the nest flush with the ground. Feeds on insects, especially grasshoppers, seeds.	O b B B B B B O B B b B B B O B B b B B B b b B B b B B
Savannah Sparrow <i>Passerculus sandwichensis</i> 542.0 SAVS Summer resident Common Life Form 5		NG NTMB	Willow, wet-moist meadow grasslands, eastern great plains grasslands, marshes, irrigated native meadows.	Nests in a natural or excavated depression on the ground. Feeds on insects, seeds, occasionally snails.	B b b B B b b B b B O b O B b b b b B O B b b b b b B b
Grasshopper Sparrow <i>Ammodramus savannarum</i> 546.0 GRSP Summer resident Uncommon Life Form 5		NG NSS4 NTMB	Basin-prairie shrublands, eastern great plains grasslands, wet-moist meadow grasslands, agricultural areas.	Nest is sunk in a slight depression on the ground. Feeds on insects, seeds.	O O O b b B B O O B _ b B b b b _ O B b O b b _ _ _ O b

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NAME AND STATUS	WBRC ^a	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION ^b
Baird's Sparrow <i>Ammodramus bairdii</i> 545.0 BAIS Summer resident Uncommon Life Form 5	(AS)	NG NTMB	Shortgrass eastern great plains grasslands.	Nests in a natural or scratched depression on the ground. Feeds on seeds, insects.	— — — O* O* — O* — O O O — b* — — — — — O* — O — — — — b* b*
Le Conte's Sparrow <i>Ammodramus leconteii</i> 548.0 LCSP Migrant Rare Life Form	(AS)	NG	Wet-moist meadow grasslands, marshes.	Feeds on insects, seeds. L4, 5: H. Downing and P. Hall recorded the species several times. L19: J. Lawrence and G. Lawrence, 3 October 1993.	— — — O O* — — — — — — — — — — — — O* — — — — — — — —
Nelson's Sharp-tailed Sparrow <i>Ammodramus nelsoni</i> 549.1 NSTS Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)		Marshes, wet-moist meadow grasslands.	Feeds on insects. L8: J. Aukland, 30 June 1999. L19: K.C. Roberts and B. Roberts, 7 October 1993.	— — — — — — O* — — — — — — — — — O* — — — — — — — —
Fox Sparrow <i>Passerella iliaca</i> 585.0 FOSP Resident Common Life Form 7		NG NTMB	Native riparian shrub with adjacent coniferous forest or woodland-chaparral. Also burned coniferous and logged/thinned forests. Lower habitats during migration and winter.	Usually nests on the ground or in a shrub. Feeds on insects, seeds, berries.	B b O b b — O B O O O — O — B b O — O — O B B O b b O O

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NAME AND STATUS	WBRC ^a	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION ^b
Song Sparrow <i>Melospiza melodia</i> 581.0 SOSP Resident Common Life Form 7		NG NTMB	Cottonwood-riparian, native riparian shrub, marshes.	Usually nests on the ground beneath a grass tuft, occasionally in a shrub. Feeds on insects, seeds, some fruit.	<u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>b</u> <u>O</u> <u>b</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u>
Lincoln's Sparrow <i>Melospiza lincolnii</i> 583.0 LISP Summer resident Common Life Form 3		NG NTMB	Riparian shrub or marshes, above 7,000 feet. Lower during migration.	Nests in a grass tussock or in a depression on the ground. Feeds on insects, seeds.	<u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>b</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>b</u> <u>O</u> <u>b</u> <u>b</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u>
Swamp Sparrow <i>Melospiza georgiana</i> 584.0 SWSP Migrant Rare Life Form	(FL)	NG NTMB	Marshes.	Feeds on seeds, insects.	<u>O*</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>O*</u> <u>—</u> <u>O*</u> <u>O</u> <u>—</u> <u>O*</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>—</u> <u>O*</u>
White-throated Sparrow <i>Zonotrichia albicollis</i> 558.0 WTSP Migrant Uncommon Life Form		NG NTMB	Riparian shrub, urban areas.	Feeds on insects, seeds, fruit. Occasionally winters in Wyoming. L5: H. Downing, 23 December 1979, 8-9 October 1991, 30 October 1992. L10: A. Hines and W. Hines, 13 February 1993. L11: J. Allen, 12 April 1992.	<u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O*</u> <u>—</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O*</u> <u>O*</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>—</u> <u>O</u> <u>—</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>—</u> <u>O</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u>

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NAME AND STATUS	WBRC ^a	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION ^b
Harris's Sparrow <i>Zonotrichia querula</i> 553.0 HASP Winter resident Uncommon Life Form		NG	Deciduous forests, agricultural areas, urban areas.	Feeds on insects, seeds, berries.	O O
White-crowned Sparrow <i>Zonotrichia leucophrys</i> 554.0 WCSP Summer resident Common Life Form 7		NG NTMB	Willow, hawthorn, wild plum, dogwood, water/bog birch, alder.	Nests in a shrub or on the ground. Feeds on insects, seeds, berries.	B B B B b O O B B B B O O O B B B b B b B B B b B B B B
Golden-crowned Sparrow <i>Zonotrichia atricapilla</i> 557.0 GCSP Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)		Riparian shrub, cottonwood-riparian.	Feeds on insects, seeds, berries.	O* O* O* O*
Dark-eyed Junco <i>Junco hyemalis</i> 567.0 DEJU Resident Common Life Form 5		NG NTMB	Coniferous and deciduous forests. Urban areas during the winter.	Nests on the ground in a shallow depression with overhead protection. Feeds on insects, seeds. Includes White-winged, Slate-colored, Oregon, Pink-sided, and Gray-headed races.	B B O B B O B B B B B O B B B b B B B B O b B B B B B O

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McCown's Longspur <i>Calcarius mccownii</i> 539.0 MCLO Summer resident Common Life Form 5		NG NSS4 NTMB	Eastern great plains and great basin-foothills grasslands, basin-prairie shrublands, agricultural areas.	Nests on the ground in a shallow, natural or scraped depression. Feeds on seeds, insects.	O B b O b B O O O O B b B O — O O B B b B — O O B b B B
Lapland Longspur <i>Calcarius lapponicus</i> 536.0 LALO Winter resident Uncommon Life Form		NG	Eastern great plains and great basin-foothills grasslands, agricultural areas.	Feeds on insects, seeds. L8: S. Williams and B. Raynes, 1 January-25 March 1999. L16: R. Steenberg, 21 January 1995. L21: K. Kranik, December 2001.	O O O O O O O O* — O — O O O — O* — — O O O* — — — — O O O
Smith's Longspur <i>Calcarius pictus</i> 537.0 SMLO Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)		Grasslands.	Feeds on insects, seeds. L7: D. Svingen, 26 September 2007. L19: V. Herold and J. Herold, 2 October 1994.	— — — — — O* — — — — — — — — — O* — — — — — — — —
Chestnut-collared Longspur <i>Calcarius ornatus</i> 538.0 CCLO Summer resident Uncommon Life Form 5	(FL)	NG NSS4 NTMB	Eastern great plains and great basin-foothills grasslands, basin-prairie shrublands, agricultural areas.	Nests on the ground in a shallow depression, usually concealed by a tuft of grass. Feeds on insects, seeds.	— O O O O B O O O O — — b O — — — — O O b — — O — O b B

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Snow Bunting <i>Plectrophenax nivalis</i> 534.0 SNBU Winter resident Uncommon Life Form		NG	Basin-prairie and mountain-foothills shrublands, grasslands.	Feeds primarily on insects, seeds. Common during some winters.	O O
Northern Cardinal <i>Cardinalis cardinalis</i> 593.0 NOCA Migrant Rare Life Form	(AS)	NG	Deciduous forests, urban areas.	Feeds on insects, fruit, seeds.	— — — O O* O* — O* — — — O* — O O* O* O* — — — — — O
Yellow Grosbeak <i>Pheucticus chrysopheplus</i> 594.1 YEGR Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)		Deciduous forests, woodland-chapparral edge.	Feeds on insects, fruit, seeds. Native to western Mexico, straggler to Arizona in the summer. L8: R. Vaughn, 19 May 2002.	— — — — — — O* — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —
Rose-breasted Grosbeak <i>Pheucticus ludovicianus</i> 595.0 RBGR Summer resident Uncommon Life Form 11	(FL)	NG NTMB	Deciduous forests, urban areas.	Nests in a shrub. Feeds on insects, fruit, seeds, buds. Most observations are of migrants. L2: B. Newell, 9 June 2004. L7: J.R. Flier, 17 May 1989.	O O* — O O O O* O O — O O O O — O B O O O O O — O O O

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NAME AND STATUS	WBRC ^a	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION ^b
Black-headed Grosbeak <i>Phoebastria melanochroa</i> 596.0 BHGR Summer resident Common Life Form 11		NG NTMB	Aspen and riparian woodlands below 8,000 feet.	Nests in a deciduous tree or shrub; nest is bulky and loosely built. Feeds on insects, seeds, fruit.	b O B B B O B B b B O b B O B b B b B B b b O — B b O B
Blue Grosbeak <i>Passerina caerulea</i> 597.0 BLGR Summer resident Rare Life Form 11		NG NTMB	Cottonwood-riparian, rural developments, urban areas.	Nests in a shrub or tree, occasionally in a vine tangle. Feeds on insects, seeds, some fruit, occasionally snails.	— O O O O — O O O O — — O O — B O B — B — B O O O — B
Lazuli Bunting <i>Passerina amoena</i> 599.0 LAZB Summer resident Common Life Form 8		NG NTMB	Pine-juniper, woodland-chaparral, mountain-foothills shrublands with aspen, cottonwood-riparian.	Nests in a shrub or vine tangle. Feeds on insects, seeds.	B B B B B O B B b B B O b B b b B b b B B O B O b b b B
Indigo Bunting <i>Passerina cyanea</i> 598.0 INBU Summer resident Uncommon Life Form 7	(FL)	NG NTMB	Willow, mixed riparian shrub.	Nests in a shrub, tree, or vine tangle. Feeds on insects, seeds, fruit. A few records include hybrids with Lazuli Bunting.	— O* O B O* — B O O — — — — — — O — O* O O — O* — O O O* O

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NAME AND STATUS	WBRC ^a	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION ^b
Painted Bunting <i>Passerina ciris</i> 601.0 PABU Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)	NTMB	Deciduous forest edge, riparian shrub.	Feeds primarily on seeds, some insects. L7: E. Miller, 14-18 May 1991. L9: R. Moldenhauer, 11 October 2003. L19: G. Lawrence, 8 May 2000. L28: M. Hanesworth, 23-26 May 1951, 4 June 1975, American Birds 29:1010.	— — — — — — — — O* — — — — — — — — — O* — — — — — — — — — O
Dickcissel <i>Spiza americana</i> 604.0 DICK Summer resident Uncommon Life Form 5	(FL)	NG NSS4 NTMB	Eastern great plains grasslands.	Nests on the ground in a clump of grass; nest is bulky. Feeds on insects, seeds. L2: M. Klein, 14-17 May 2002. L23: A. Halvorson, 20 April 1994.	— O* O O B O B O — O — — O O — — O O O O B — O* — — O O O
Bobolink <i>Dolichonyx oryzivorus</i> 494.0 BOBO Summer resident Uncommon Life Form 5		NG NSS4 NTMB	Basin-prairie shrublands, eastern great plains grasslands, great basin-foothills grasslands, alfalfa, irrigated native and introduced meadows.	Nests on the ground in a natural or scraped depression with a dense cover of forbs. Feeds primarily on insects, seeds.	O B — B B O b B O b O O O b O B O O O O O b O b O O b
Red-winged Blackbird <i>Agelaius phoeniceus</i> 498.0 RWBL Summer resident Abundant Life Form 3		NG NTMB	Riparian shrub, marshes, agricultural areas.	Nests near or over water, usually in emergent vegetation. Feeds on insects, seeds. A few birds may remain during the winter.	B B

NAME AND STATUS	WBRC ^a	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION ^b
Western Meadowlark <i>Sturnella neglecta</i> 501.1 WEME Summer resident Abundant Life Form 5		NG NTMB	Basin-prairie and mountain-foothills shrublands and grasslands below 8,000 feet, agricultural areas.	Nests on the ground in a natural or scraped depression. Feeds on insects, seeds.	<u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u>
Yellow-headed Blackbird <i>Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus</i> 497.0 YHBL Summer resident Common Life Form 5		NG NTMB	Marshes.	Nests over water in emergent vegetation. Feeds on insects, seeds.	<u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u>
Rusty Blackbird <i>Euphagus carolinus</i> 509.0 RUBL Migrant Uncommon Life Form	(AS)	NG	Cottonwood-riparian, agricultural areas, urban areas.	Feeds on insects, seeds, small vertebrates, some invertebrates.	<u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>O</u> <u>O*</u> <u>—</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O*</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>O</u> <u>—</u> <u>O</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>O*</u> <u>O*</u> <u>—</u> <u>O</u> <u>—</u> <u>O*</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>O</u> <u>—</u> <u>O</u>
Brewer's Blackbird <i>Euphagus cyanocephalus</i> 510.0 BRBL Summer resident Abundant Life Form 3 6 7 11		NG NTMB	Deciduous forests, basin-prairie and mountain-foothills shrublands, riparian shrub, grasslands, marshes, agricultural areas, urban areas.	Nests in a variety of locations; typically in a tree or shrub or just above the ground. Feeds on insects, seeds, fruit, some invertebrates. A few birds remain during the winter.	<u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u>

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Common Grackle <i>Quiscalus quiscula</i> 511.0 COGR Summer resident Common Life Form 3 5 7 11 14		NG	Cottonwood-riparian, basin-prairie shrublands, willow/mixed riparian shrub, grasslands, marshes, agricultural areas, urban areas.	Nests in a deciduous tree or shrub, often near water. Feeds on insects, small vertebrates, some invertebrates, fruit, seeds.	O B B B B b B O B B O b B O B B B O B B B B B O B B B B
Great-tailed Grackle <i>Quiscalus mexicanus</i> 512.0 GTGR Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)		Grasslands with scattered trees, agricultural areas, riparian shrub, marsh-swamp wetlands, urban areas.	Feeds on insects, lizards, aquatic invertebrates, aquatic vertebrates, fruit, grain, other foods. L22: F. Luke, 12 September 1991. L27: D. McDonald, 28 April 2001. L28: R. Ryder, 13 May 1989.	— O* — — — — O* O*
Brown-headed Cowbird <i>Molothrus ater</i> 495.0 BHCO Summer resident Common Life Form 5 7 11 14		NG NTMB	Cottonwood-riparian, juniper, basin-prairie and mountain-foothills shrublands, riparian shrub, grasslands, agricultural areas, urban areas.	Does not build its own nest or raise its own young; lays eggs in nests of other birds. Feeds on insects, seeds. Can be locally detrimental to songbird populations.	B B B B B b B B B B b O B B B b B b B B B b B B B B B B
Orchard Oriole <i>Icterus spurius</i> 506.0 OROR Summer resident Uncommon Life Form 9	(FL)	NG NTMB	Cottonwood-riparian, rural developments, urban areas.	Nests in a deciduous tree; nest is usually suspended from a forked terminal twig. Feeds on insects, fruit. L5: H. Downing, J. Collins, and N. Collins, 8 July 1987.	— — — — B* B O O O — — — — O — — — — b O B — O — — — B B

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NAME AND STATUS	WBRC ^a	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION ^b
Bullock's Oriole <i>Icterus bullockii</i> 508.0 BUOR Summer resident Common Life Form 9		NG NTMB	Cottonwood-riparian, cottonwood-dryland, rural developments, urban areas.	Nests in a deciduous tree; nest is usually hung from a drooping branch. Feeds on insects, fruit, nectar.	B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B b B B B B B O B B B B
Baltimore Oriole <i>Icterus galbula</i> 507.0 BAOR Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)	NTMB	Cottonwood-riparian, cottonwood-dryland, rural developments, urban areas.	Feeds on insects, fruit, nectar. L5: H. Downing, 28 May 1997. L21: N. and D. Romine, 20 May 1998. L26: F. Bergquist, 25 September 2006.	— — — — O* — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — O* — — — — O* — —
Scott's Oriole <i>Icterus parisorum</i> 504.0 SCOR Summer resident Rare Life Form 10	(AS)	NG NSS3 NTMB	Juniper-sagebrush.	Nests in a juniper, toward the end of a branch. Feeds on insects, fruit, nectar. L17: E. Crane, 26 May 2004. L23, 24, 25: S. Findholt and S. Fitton, 1982, Western Birds 14:109-110.	— — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — O* — — — — — B b B — — —
Brambling <i>Fringilla montifringilla</i> 514.1 BRAM Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)		Habitat requirements unknown; this is an accidental species from Eurasia.	Feeds on seeds. European species. L5: H. Downing, 18 and 23 November and 1 December 1985. L9: M. Back, 10-26 November 1985.	— — — — O* — — — O* — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —

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Gray-crowned Rosy-Finch <i>Leucosticte tephrocotis</i> 524.0 GCRF Resident Common Life Form 4		NG	Alpine grasslands, alpine moss-lichen-forb, barren ground, fallow agricultural areas. A variety of habitats during the winter.	Nests on the ground or on a cliff. Feeds on seeds, insects.	B B O B b O O b O
Black Rosy-Finch <i>Leucosticte atrata</i> 525.0 BLRF Resident Uncommon Life Form 4		NG	Alpine grasslands, alpine moss-lichen-forb, barren ground, fallow agricultural areas. A variety of habitats during the winter.	Nests on the ground or on a cliff. Feeds on seeds, insects.	B B _ b O _ O B B O O _ _ _ b b O _ O O _ O O O O O O O
Brown-capped Rosy-Finch <i>Leucosticte australis</i> 526.0 BCRF Resident Uncommon Life Form 4	(FL)	NG	Alpine grasslands, alpine moss-lichen-forb, barren ground, fallow agricultural areas. A variety of habitats during the winter.	Nests on the ground or on a cliff. Feeds on seeds, insects. L26: D. McDonald and T. Parchman, 18 July 2005.	_ _ _ O _ _ _ _ O _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ O O O B* O _
Pine Grosbeak <i>Pinicola enucleator</i> 515.0 PIGR Resident Uncommon Life Form 9		NG	Coniferous forests, especially Douglas fir and Englemann spruce-subalpine fir, deciduous forests.	Usually nests in a conifer, occasionally in a shrub. Feeds on seeds, buds, fruit, some insects.	B B _ B b _ O b b _ _ _ O b O b _ O b O b O _ O B B O

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Purple Finch <i>Carpodacus purpureus</i> 517.0 PUF1 Winter resident Uncommon Life Form	(AS)	NG NTMB	Urban areas.	Feeds primarily on seeds; also insects, fruit. Most observations are at feeders.	_ O _ O O* O O* O* _ _ O _ _ _ _ _ O _ O* O _ _ O _ _ O O _
Cassin's Finch <i>Carpodacus cassinii</i> 518.0 CAF1 Resident Common Life Form 10		NG NTMB	Coniferous forests up to timberline, including burns. Lower habitats during the winter, especially urban areas.	Nests in a conifer; nest is usually placed near the end of a large limb. Feeds on buds, berries, conifer seeds.	B B O B B O B B B B B O _ O b b B b b b O b B B B B b O
House Finch <i>Carpodacus mexicanus</i> 519.0 HOF1 Resident Common Life Form 8 11 17		NG	Coniferous and deciduous forests below 8,000 feet, woodland-chaparral, urban areas.	Nests in a variety of locations, usually in a tree, shrub, or on a building. Feeds on seeds, fruit, buds, tree sap.	O B b B B O O b O B b _ O O b b b b B b b B B B B b B B
Red Crossbill <i>Loxia curvirostra</i> 521.0 RECR Resident Common Life Form 10		NG	Coniferous forests. Lower habitats during the winter including urban areas.	Nest is far from the trunk on a horizontal branch of a conifer. Feeds primarily on conifer seeds; also buds, forb seeds, berries, a few insects.	B b O B b b B B b b O b B B B b b O b b b b b O b b B O

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NAME AND STATUS	WBRC ^a	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION ^b
White-winged Crossbill <i>Loxia leucoptera</i> 522.0 WWCR Resident Uncommon Life Form 10	(FL)	NG	Coniferous forests.	Nests in a conifer; nest is usually far from the trunk on a horizontal branch. Feeds primarily on conifer seeds; also other seeds, a few berries, insects. L1, 4, 8, 17, 19, 26: summer observations. L15: S. Patla, B. Oakleaf, and T. Laurion, 7 July 2000. L19: S. Fitton, 25 June 1981.	b O _ O O O _ B b _ O _ _ _ O* _ O _ O* O O O O O O O O O
Common Redpoll <i>Carduelis flammea</i> 528.0 CORE Winter resident Uncommon Life Form		NG	Basin-prairie and mountain-foothills shrublands, grasslands, at feeders in urban areas.	Feeds primarily on seeds of deciduous and coniferous shrubs; also insects when available.	O O _ O O O O O O O _ O O _ O O O _ O O O O O O _ O O O
Hoary Redpoll <i>Carduelis hornemanni</i> 527.0 HORE Winter resident Rare Life Form	(AS)	NG	Basin-prairie and mountain-foothills shrublands, grasslands, at feeders in urban areas.	Feeds primarily on seeds of deciduous shrubs, forbs, and grasses. L5: H. Downing, 7-9 November and 16 December 1984.	_ _ _ O O* _ O O _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ O _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _
Pine Siskin <i>Carduelis pinus</i> 533.0 PISI Resident Common Life Form 10		NG NTMB	Coniferous forests, aspen, cottonwood-riparian. Lower habitats during the winter including urban areas.	Usually nests in a conifer; nest is placed on a horizontal limb far out from the trunk. Feeds on seeds, insects.	B B B B B O b B B B B O b O B b B b B b B b b b B B B B

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NAME AND STATUS	WBRC ^a	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION ^b
Lesser Goldfinch <i>Carduelis psaltria</i> 530.0 LEGO Migrant Uncommon Life Form	(FL)	NG NTMB	Cottonwood-riparian, riparian shrub, urban areas.	Feeds on seeds, insects, berries, floral buds.	O* O O O O* _ _ _ O* O* _ _ _ O* _ _ _ _ O* O O* O* O* _ _ O O* O*
Lawrence's Goldfinch <i>Carduelis lawrencei</i> 531.0 LAGO Accidental Rare Life Form	(AS)	NTMB	Cottonwood-riparian, riparian shrub, woodland chaparral, pine-juniper, arid weedy areas near water.	Feeds on seeds, insects. L21: D. Felley, 17 June 1999.	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ O* _ _ _ _ _ _ _
American Goldfinch <i>Carduelis tristis</i> 529.0 AMGO Resident Common Life Form 11		NG NTMB	Cottonwood-riparian and riparian shrub below 8,000 feet, urban areas.	Nests in a fork of a branch in a shrub or tree. Feeds on seeds of deciduous trees, forbs, especially composites, grasses; also floral buds, berries.	B B B B B b B B b B b B b B b O B b b b B O B O b B B B
European Goldfinch <i>Carduelis carduelis</i> 526.1 EUGO Accidental Controlled Life Form	(AS)		Not native to North America; many attempts to introduce this species have failed. Brought to North America for private collections; occasionally escapes from captivity.	Feeds on seeds. L19: G. Chase, 6 June 2004, probably released or escaped from captivity.	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ O* _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _

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NAME AND STATUS	WBRC^a	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION^b
Evening Grosbeak <i>Coccothraustes vespertinus</i> 514.0 EVGR Resident Common Life Form 10		NG	Coniferous and deciduous forests, urban areas.	Nest is usually far out on a horizontal limb of a conifer. Feeds primarily on seeds, especially pinyon nuts and juniper berries; also some insects.	<u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u> </u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>b</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>b</u> <u>b</u> <u>O</u> <u>b</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u>
House Sparrow <i>Passer domesticus</i> 688.2 HOSP Resident Abundant Life Form 14 17		PD	Agricultural areas, urban areas.	Nests in an artificial or natural cavity. Feeds on seeds, insects, fruit. Non-native species brought into the U.S. from Europe. Is aggressive toward native songbirds. One of four bird species that can be legally killed without a license or permit.	<u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u>

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Mammals

NAME AND STATUS	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION
Virginia Opossum <i>Didelphis virginiana</i> 800.0 DIVI Accidental Rare Life Form	NG	Cottonwood-riparian, cattail wetlands, agricultural areas, roadside/railroad banks, urban areas.	Nests on the ground, possibly under a log or boulder. Feeds on fruit, berries, carrion, bird eggs, frogs, crayfish, worms, insects. Common east of Wyoming and in the northwest U.S.	— — O — — — — — — — O — — — O — — — O — B b O O — — — O O
Masked Shrew <i>Sorex cinereus</i> 801.0 SOCI Resident Common Life Form 5 15	NG	Damp coniferous forests, aspen, cottonwood-riparian, mountain-foothills shrublands, riparian shrub, eastern great plains and moist meadow grasslands, mixed alpine meadows, marsh-swamp wetlands, rock outcrops, talus fields.	Nests on the ground or in a burrow. Feeds on insects, beetles, moths, flies, insect larvae, crickets, spiders, small vertebrates, only rarely on vegetable matter.	B B b B B b B B b b — — — — b b B B B b — B B B B B B —
Hayden's Shrew <i>Sorex haydeni</i> 801.1 SOHA Resident Rare Life Form 5 15	NG NSS4	Riparian shrub, mixed grass-like meadows, marsh-swamp wetlands, coniferous forests. May be restricted to the Black Hills region.	Nests under a log, rock, or in a crevice. Feeds on beetles, grasshoppers, spiders, earthworms, insect larvae, small vertebrates. Access to open water is important. Taxonomically similar to the Masked Shrew, although presently considered distinct.	— — — — b — B — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —
Pygmy Shrew <i>Sorex hoyi</i> 806.0 SOHO Resident Rare Life Form 15	NG NSS2	Coniferous forests, mountain-foothills grasslands, mixed grass/forb meadows, bogs, wet areas.	Nests in old, decaying logs and in the roots of tree stumps. Feeds on a variety of arthropods, worms, insects. L26: specimens collected by Brown (1967) in the Medicine Bow Mountains are a disjunct population separate from the boreal range to the north.	— B — —

NAME AND STATUS	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION
Merriam's Shrew <i>Sorex merriami</i> 805.0 SOME Resident Rare Life Form 15	NG	Basin-prairie and mountain-foothills shrublands, eastern great plains grasslands, rural developments, barren areas, below 7,550 feet.	Nests in a burrow. Feeds on spiders, adult and larval beetles, crickets, larval moths, butterflies, wasps, caterpillars in warmer months. Widespread species in the western U.S.	— b — — — b b B — — b b B B — — B — b — b B B — b b B B
Dusky Shrew <i>Sorex monticolus</i> 807.0 SOMO Resident Common Life Form 5 15	NG	Englemann spruce-subalpine fir, lodgepole pine, Douglas fir, aspen, cottonwood-riparian, sagebrush-grasslands, willow, grasslands, mixed grass/forb meadows, rock outcrops, talus fields.	Nests on the ground or in a burrow. Feeds on insects, spiders, earthworms, some plants. Forages in ground litter and under vegetation, rocks, logs. Uses echolocation to locate prey.	B B — b b — h B B b — B — — b b B h O h — h B B b B h B
Dwarf Shrew <i>Sorex nanus</i> 803.0 SONA Resident Rare Life Form 15	NG NSS3	Coniferous forests, aspen, mountain-foothills shrublands, alpine grasslands, mixed alpine meadows, rock outcrops, talus fields.	Nests in a burrow. Feeds on carrion of small mammals, spiders, soft-bodied insects.	— B — — — — — B — — — — — O b B — b — — b — B — B B —
American Water Shrew <i>Sorex palustris</i> 804.0 SOPA Resident Common Life Form 3 16	NG NSS4	Coniferous forests, riparian shrub, alpine grasslands, marsh-swamp wetlands, near standing water.	Nests in a stream bank; nest is lined with moss or grass. Feeds on beetles, insects, flies, caddisflies, mayflies, snails, leeches, planarians, tadpoles, small fish.	h B B B — — — B B — b — — — B b O B B h — h b — b B b —

NAME AND STATUS	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION
Preble's Shrew <i>Sorex preblei</i> 804.1 SOPR Resident Rare Life Form 15	NG NSS3	Marsh grass, creeks and bogs bordered by willow or riparian shrub, occasionally wetter areas of open conifer stands, in association with mountain-foothills grasslands.	Nests in a burrow. Food habits are unknown. Most likely feeds on animal material, insects. L1: the first Wyoming specimen collected in Lamar Valley, Yellowstone National Park at 6,000 feet. Recent specimens from Snake River Canyon.	B O — — — — O — — — — — — — — — — — h — — — — —
Vagrant Shrew <i>Sorex vagrans</i> 802.0 SOVA Resident Rare Life Form 5 15	NG NSS3	Riparian shrub, moist meadow grasslands, bogs and other riparian or marsh habitats with moist soil. Prefers leaf litter, rotting logs. Also found in coniferous forests, sagebrush-grasslands, mixed shrublands.	Nests on the ground or in a burrow. Feeds on insects, spiders, earthworms, some plants. Forages in ground litter and under vegetation, rocks, logs. Uses echolocation to locate prey.	h O B B B B — B B B b — — — b b b — — b — h b O — — b h
Eastern Mole <i>Scalopus aquaticus</i> 810.0 SCAQ Resident Abundance unknown Life Form 15	NG	Eastern great plains grasslands, primarily small grain agricultural areas, urban areas.	Nests in its underground tunnel system; nest is lined with dry leaves. Feeds on insects, soil invertebrates, some plant material. Mainly distributed east of Wyoming.	— — — — b — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — B — — — — — — B
California Myotis <i>Myotis californicus</i> 815.1 MYCA Residency unknown Abundance unknown Life Form 4 17	NG	Pine-juniper, woodland-chaparral, basin-prairie shrublands, grasslands, cliffs, rock outcrops.	Roosts in any type of shelter including mines, caves. May hibernate only briefly, possibly in Wyoming. Feeds on flying insects including beetles, moths. L3: recent specimens from Bighorn Canyon and Powell areas.	— — O — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — O — — — — —

NAME AND STATUS	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION
Western Small-footed Myotis <i>Myotis ciliolabrum</i> 816.0 MYCI Residency unknown Uncommon Life Form 4 17	NG NSS3	Pine-juniper; basin-prairie shrublands; sagebrush-grasslands; eastern great plains, great basin-foothills, and mountain-foothills grasslands; cliffs; rock outcrops.	Often roosts and has nurseries in buildings. Hibernates in caves, mines, probably in Wyoming. Feeds on flying insects, especially beetles. Extremely sensitive to human disturbance during hibernation and in nurseries.	— O b O O O O O O B O O h — O — O O O O O O B O O — B B
Long-eared Myotis <i>Myotis evotis</i> 818.0 MYEV Residency unknown Uncommon Life Form 4 14 17	NG NSS2	Coniferous forests, especially ponderosa pine and juniper; cottonwood-riparian; basin-prairie shrublands; sagebrush-grasslands.	Roosts in caves, buildings, mine tunnels. May hibernate in Wyoming. Feeds primarily on beetles, moths. Extremely sensitive to human disturbance during hibernation.	O h b O O O O O B O — O — — B h O O O O O O B O h — — — O
Northern Myotis <i>Myotis septentrionalis</i> 819.0 MYSE Residency unknown Peripheral Rare Life Form 4 14 17	NG NSS2	Ponderosa pine, mixed coniferous/deciduous forests, often dense forests.	Roosts in caves, tree cavities. May hibernate in caves, mines in Wyoming. Feeds on flying insects on hillsides and near ridgetops. Extremely sensitive to human disturbance during hibernation.	— — — — — B h — — — — — — — — — — O — — — — — —
Little Brown Myotis <i>Myotis lucifugus</i> 815.0 MYLU Residency unknown Common Life Form 4 14 17	NG NSS3	Coniferous and deciduous forests, sagebrush-grasslands, riparian shrub, urban areas, close to water.	Day roosts in humid caves, buildings; frequently night roosts in buildings. May hibernate in caves, mines in Wyoming. Feeds over water on aquatic insects. Extremely sensitive to human disturbance during hibernation.	B O B B B O B B O B O O O B B B O O O B B O B — O B B O

NAME AND STATUS	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION
Fringed Myotis <i>Myotis thysanodes</i> 826.0 MYTH Residency unknown Rare Life Form 4 17	NG NSS2	Coniferous forests, woodland-chaparral, basin-prairie shrublands.	Roosts in caves, mine tunnels, rock crevices, buildings. Hibernates in caves, mines, probably in Wyoming. Feeds primarily on flying beetles; also moths, crickets, harvestmen. Extremely sensitive to human disturbance during hibernation.	— O — O O — O — — — O — — O — — — — O — O — — O — — — O
Long-legged Myotis <i>Myotis volans</i> 817.0 MYVO Residency unknown Abundance unknown Life Form 4 14 17	NG NSS2	Coniferous and deciduous forests, basin-prairie and mountain-foothills shrublands, riparian areas.	Roosts in tree crevices, snags, buildings, rock crevices, mines, caves. May hibernate in Wyoming. Feeds entirely on flying insects, especially moths. Extremely sensitive to human disturbance during hibernation.	— O O O O O B B O O b B — O B O O O O B O O B O — h O O
Yuma Myotis <i>Myotis yumanensis</i> 817.1 MYYU Residency unknown Abundance unknown Life Form 4 17	NG	Basin-prairie shrublands, riparian shrub, grasslands, barren areas, cliffs, rock outcrops.	Roosts in human-built structures, frequently bridges, occasionally mines, caves. Feeds over streams on moths, beetles, flies, insects, stoneflies, mayflies. Nursery colonies are extremely sensitive to human disturbance.	— O O O — — — — — — — — — — — — O — — O B — — — —
Eastern Red Bat <i>Lasiurus borealis</i> 821.0 LABO Summer resident Rare Life Form 9	NG NSS4	Deciduous trees or leafy shrubs in sagebrush grasslands, eastern great plains grasslands, agricultural areas, riparian areas.	Roosts in trees or shrubs, generally on the south side; rarely uses buildings. Feeds on insects, beetles, ants, flies, moths. Probably migrates to a southern climate for the winter.	— — — — — — — — O O — — B — — — — — h — O — — O O —

NAME AND STATUS	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION
Hoary Bat <i>Lasiurus cinereus</i> 822.0 LACI Summer resident Rare Life Form 11	NG NSS4	Coniferous and deciduous forests, aspen, basin-prairie shrublands, eastern great plains grasslands, sagebrush-grasslands, mountain foothills shrublands, riparian shrub, urban areas.	Roosts in deciduous trees; rarely uses buildings. Feeds primarily on moths; also beetles, flies, grasshoppers, wasps. Probably migrates to a southern climate for the winter.	— — O O B O O O — O O — h O O — B — B O O O O O O O O B
Silver-haired Bat <i>Lasionycteris noctivagans</i> 820.0 LANO Residency unknown Uncommon Life Form 4 14 17	NG NSS4	Coniferous and deciduous forests, often near water.	Roosts in tree foliage, hollow trees, mines, caves, houses, under loose bark. Most likely feeds on moths, insects, carab beetles, flies, caddisflies, occasionally spiders.	— O O O O O O O O O O O — O B — O h O O O O O — O — O O
Eastern Pipistrelle <i>Pipistrellus subflavus</i> 820.1 PISU Residency unknown Uncommon Life Form 4 14 17	NG	Open wooded areas and along woodland borders.	Roosts in caves, mines, rock crevices, tree foliage, buildings. Hibernates in caves, mines, buildings. Feeds on leafhoppers, beetles, flies, moths, ants.	— — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — O — — — — — —
Big Brown Bat <i>Eptesicus fuscus</i> 825.0 EPFU Residency unknown Common Life Form 4 14 17	NG NSS3	Coniferous and deciduous forests, basin-prairie and mountain-foothills shrublands, grasslands, urban areas.	Roosts and hibernates in buildings, occasionally in rock crevices, caves, hollow trees, crevices in bark. Feeds primarily on beetles; also other insects, very few moths. Forages over open meadows, city streets, corrals, farmsteads.	— — B B O h O O O B O h h O O O B — B O B O O O O O O O

NAME AND STATUS	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION
Spotted Bat <i>Euderma maculatum</i> 824.0 EUMA Summer resident Rare Life Form 4 17	NG NSS2	Associated with a variety of habitat types over their range, but known only from juniper shrublands and desert sagebrush-grasslands in Wyoming. Cliffs over perennial water are an important habitat component.	Roosts in rock crevices. Feeds primarily on moths, occasionally grasshoppers, beetles. Maternity roosts are extremely sensitive to human disturbance. L3: two specimens recently collected from Big Horn County. Very rare species in N.A.	— O b O — — — — — O B O — — — — — — — — — — O — — — — —
Townsend's Big-eared Bat <i>Corynorhinus townsendii</i> 823.0 COTO Residency unknown Rare Life Form 4 17	NG NSS2	Deciduous forests, dry coniferous forests, basin-prairie and mountain-foothills shrublands, desert grasslands, juniper.	Day roosts in caves, mines, rock outcrops; night roosts in buildings. Hibernates in caves, probably in Wyoming. Feeds primarily on moths, occasionally flies, beetles. Extremely sensitive to human disturbance during hibernation.	h B B O — — h O — B O O — O — O O O O O B — O — — — B —
Pallid Bat <i>Antrozous pallidus</i> 827.0 ANPA Summer resident Rare Life Form 4 11 17	NG NSS2	Sagebrush-grasslands, cliffs, rock outcrops, cottonwood-riparian, eastern great plains grasslands.	Day roosts in small crevices; night roosts in open buildings, rock overhangs, porches. Feeds on a variety of terrestrial vertebrates and invertebrates. Extremely sensitive to human disturbance during roosting.	— — O B — — — — — O O — — — — — O — O — O — O — O — O —
Brazilian Free-tailed Bat <i>Tadarida brasiliensis</i> 828.0 TABR Accidental Abundance unknown Life Form	NG	Deciduous forests, woodland-chaparral, riparian shrub, caves, cliffs.	Roosts in large colonies in caves. Feeds primarily on small moths. Has a higher probability of transmitting rabies to humans than any other species due to its colonial nature.	— — O — — — — — — — — — — — — O — — — — — — — — — — O —

NAME AND STATUS	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION
Big Free-tailed Bat <i>Nyctinomops macrotis</i> 829.0 NYMA Accidental Abundance unknown Life Form	NG	Lowland and highland habitats. Prefers cliffs, crevices, occasionally buildings.	Roosts primarily in crevices of rocky cliffs; has been reported roosting in buildings. Feeds primarily on small moths; also other insects.	— — — — — — — O —
American Pika <i>Ochotona princeps</i> 830.0 OCPR Resident Common Life Form 4	NG	Talus fields and outcrops of shattered rock near grass or forb meadows in alpine grasslands, Englemann spruce-subalpine fir, Douglas fir.	Nests between rocks or in burrows in talus slopes. Feeds on grasses, sedges, forbs, conifer twigs, aspen, lichens. Classified as a protected species in Wyoming.	B B B B b — — B B b — — — — B B B — — — — b b — B B b —
Pygmy Rabbit <i>Brachylagus idahoensis</i> 837.0 BRID Resident Rare Life Form 5	NG NSS3	Dense, tall stands of big sagebrush, usually along intermittent streams or riparian areas in sagebrush-grasslands.	Nests on the ground, most likely under a sagebrush, or in a burrow. Ninety-nine percent of the diet is sagebrush; also feeds on some grasses in mid- to late summer. Overgrazing by livestock may impact habitat values.	— — — — — — — — — — — — — — b b b — — — — B B b b — — —
Desert Cottontail <i>Sylvilagus audubonii</i> 833.0 SYAU Resident Common Life Form 5	SG	Cottonwood-riparian, cottonwood-dryland, juniper, basin-prairie shrublands, sagebrush-grasslands, eastern great plains and great basin-foothills grasslands.	Nests on the ground; nest is lined with fur. Feeds on grasses, herbaceous vegetation, occasionally buds or bark from shrubs. Difficult to distinguish from other <i>Sylvilagus</i> species.	h B B B B B B — h B B B B B h B B B B B B B B B B B B B

NAME AND STATUS	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION
Eastern Cottontail <i>Sylvilagus floridanus</i> 834.0 SYFL Resident Uncommon Life Form 5	SG	Heavy shrub cover in cottonwood-riparian, cottonwood-dryland, eastern great plains grasslands.	Nests on the ground. Feeds on virtually all green vegetation; also buds and bark of woody vegetation in the winter. May be more widespread than indicated; difficult to distinguish from other <i>Sylvilagus</i> species.	— B — — — — — h h
Mountain Cottontail <i>Sylvilagus nutallii</i> 835.0 SYNU Resident Common Life Form 5	SG	Heavy shrub cover in deciduous forests, juniper, woodlands.	Nests on the ground; nest is fur-lined and covered. Feeds on green grasses; also buds and bark of sagebrush, juniper, and other woody shrubs in the winter. Difficult to distinguish from other <i>Sylvilagus</i> species.	— h h — h B h B h h B — b — — h B h h h h B h h O h B —
Snowshoe Hare <i>Lepus americanus</i> 836.0 LEAM Resident Common Life Form 5	SG	Coniferous forests, aspen, willow.	Nests in a shallow, fur-lined depression in a dense thicket, frequently in willows. Feeds on grasses, herbs, willows in the summer; bark and twigs of deciduous trees and shrubs, occasionally buds and bark of conifers in the winter.	B B — B B — — B B — b — — B B B h — b — B b — B B B —
Black-tailed Jackrabbit <i>Lepus californicus</i> 832.0 LECA Resident Common Life Form 5	PD	Eastern shortgrass prairies, open greasewood and sagebrush grasslands, moist meadow grasslands, agricultural areas, roadside/railroad banks, unreclaimed mine areas.	Nests in a simple depression; nest is sometimes fur-lined. Feeds on virtually all green plants, grasses and small forbs are preferred; any exposed vegetation is eaten in the winter.	— — b b — B B — — — — — B B b — — — B B B B — — — b B B

NAME AND STATUS	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION
White-tailed Jackrabbit <i>Lepus townsendii</i> 831.0 LETO Resident Common Life Form 5	PD	Occurs in most open habitats from shrub grasslands, to openings in foothill conifer stands and montane coniferous forests, to alpine tundra. Sagebrush-grasslands are most commonly used.	Nests in dense vegetation; nest is shallow, lined with fur and dry leaves, well hidden. Feeds on virtually all green, succulent vegetation in the summer; buds and bark of exposed vegetation in the winter.	<u>—</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u>
Yellow-pine Chipmunk <i>Neotamias amoenus</i> 841.0 NEAM Resident Uncommon Life Form 15	NG	Coniferous forests, especially lodgepole pine; mixed aspen; juniper; occasionally sagebrush-grasslands, willow, and mountain-foothills grasslands near forested habitats.	Nests in a burrow. Feeds mostly on seeds, nuts, buds, roots, bulbs, fungi; also insects such as larvae, grasshoppers, beetles.	<u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>—</u> <u>B</u> <u>—</u> <u>B</u> <u>—</u> <u>B</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u>
Cliff Chipmunk <i>Neotamias dorsalis</i> 842.0 NEDO Resident Rare Life Form 15	NG NSS3	Steep, rocky hillsides; rock outcrops; talus fields; in pine-juniper and juniper.	Nests deep in a crevice of a cliff. Feeds on a wide variety of flowers, stems, seeds. In Wyoming, probably restricted to rock outcrops along Flaming Gorge Reservoir.	<u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>—</u> <u>B</u> <u>—</u>
Least Chipmunk <i>Neotamias minimus</i> 840.0 NEMI Resident Abundant Life Form 15	NG	Occurs in most habitat types. Inhabits more biotic communities and has a greater altitudinal range than other chipmunk species whose range it overlaps.	Nests in a burrow. Feeds on green plant parts, roots, nuts, fruit, berries, fungi; also arthropods such as beetles, grasshoppers, caterpillars.	<u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>h</u>

NAME AND STATUS	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION
Uinta Chipmunk <i>Neotamias umbrinus</i> 843.0 NEUM Resident Uncommon Life Form 15	NG	Coniferous forest, aspen, occasionally basin-prairie and mountain-foothills shrublands, serviceberry, mountain-foothills grasslands, rocky slopes, logged areas near forests.	Nests in a burrow. Feeds on a wide variety of seeds; also buds, tender green shoots when seeds are unavailable. Generally a tree dweller.	h h — — — — B b B — — — B h b — — — B B B — B h —
Yellow-bellied Marmot <i>Marmota flaviventris</i> 844.0 MAFL Resident Common Life Form 15	NG	Rock outcrops; talus fields; roadside/railroad banks in coniferous forests, aspen, cottonwood-riparian, juniper, sagebrush-grasslands, mountain-foothills shrublands, riparian shrub, grasslands.	Nests in a burrow. Feeds on a wide variety of foods including grasses, flowers, forbs.	— B — B B — B B B h B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B
Uinta Ground Squirrel <i>Spermophilus armatus</i> 846.0 SPAR Resident Uncommon Life Form 15	NG	Open areas in coniferous forests, pine-juniper, aspen, cottonwood-riparian, juniper, sagebrush-grasslands; mountain-foothills grasslands; irrigated native meadows.	Nests in a burrow. Feeds on grasses, forbs, shrubs, mushrooms, insects; also carrion including roadkills of other Uinta ground squirrels.	h h — — — — B B B — — — B B — — — — B B B — B —
Wyoming Ground Squirrel <i>Spermophilus elegans</i> 845.0 SPEL Resident Common Life Form 15	NG	Aspen, juniper, basin-prairie and mountain-foothills shrublands, riparian shrub, grasslands, agricultural areas, rock outcrops, disturbed areas.	Nests in a burrow. Feeds mainly on plant material; also animal tissue, seed fragments, arthropods including grasshoppers, beetles, flies, bees.	b b — — — — B B B B B — b B h B B B B B B B B B

NAME AND STATUS	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION
Golden-mantled Ground Squirrel <i>Spermophilus lateralis</i> 849.0 SPLA Resident Common Life Form 15	NG	Rock outcrops, rock slides, and open areas in coniferous forests; aspen; cottonwood-riparian; juniper; sagebrush-grasslands; mountain-foothills shrublands; riparian shrub; mountain-foothills grasslands.	Nests in a burrow. Feeds primarily on leaves, buds, seeds, nuts, roots, bulbs, fruit, mushrooms; also bird eggs, insects, carrion.	B B — — — — B B — — — — B B B b B h B B B B B B B —
Spotted Ground Squirrel <i>Spermophilus spilosoma</i> 847.0 SPSP Resident Peripheral Rare Life Form 15	NG NSS3	Sagebrush-grasslands, eastern great plains grasslands, disturbed areas, sand dunes. Frequents areas with deep, sandy soils.	Nests in a burrow. Feeds on seeds, green plant parts, especially forbs, occasionally carnivorous. Mainly distributed southeast of Wyoming.	— — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — B B — — — B — — B
Thirteen-lined Ground Squirrel <i>Spermophilus tridecemlineatus</i> 848.0 SPTR Resident Common Life Form 15	NG	Juniper, basin-prairie and mountain-foothills shrublands, grasslands, small grain agricultural areas, barren areas, roadside/railroad banks, mined areas, overgrazed areas.	Nests in a burrow. Feeds on grasses, seeds, insects, occasionally birds, young cottontails, lizards, snakes.	— — — B B B B — O b B B B B — B h B B B B B B B B B B B
White-tailed Prairie Dog <i>Cynomys leucurus</i> 851.0 CYLE Resident Common Life Form 15	NG NSS4	Basin-prairie and mountain-foothills shrublands, sagebrush-grasslands, shortgrass and midgrass grasslands.	Nests in a burrow. Feeds on green plant parts, seeds, roots, flowers, insects, occasionally carrion.	— B B h — — — — B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B —

NAME AND STATUS	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION						
Black-tailed Prairie Dog <i>Cynomys ludovicianus</i> 850.0 CYLU Resident Common Life Form 15	NG NSS3	Shortgrass and midgrass grasslands.	Nests in a burrow. Feeds on grasses, forbs, shrubs, occasionally insects.	—	h	B	B	B	B	B
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Abert's Squirrel <i>Sciurus aberti</i> 855.0 SCAB Resident Rare Life Form 9	NG NSS3	Ponderosa pine savannah.	Nests on a ponderosa pine branch; nest is made of twigs. Feeds primarily on ponderosa pine parts; also fungi, carrion, antlers, bones.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
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Eastern Gray Squirrel <i>Sciurus carolinensis</i> 856.0 SCCA Resident Abundance unknown Life Form 9	SG	Deciduous forests in urban areas.	Nests in a leaf nest or cavity in a tree. Feeds primarily on nuts; also seeds, fruit, buds, leaves, flowers, insects, occasionally bird eggs and nestlings. Mainly distributed east of Wyoming.	—	—	—	—	b	—	—
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Eastern Fox Squirrel <i>Sciurus niger</i> 852.0 SCNI Resident Common Life Form 9	SG	Deciduous forests, woodland-chaparral, cottonwood-riparian, usually near agricultural lands; urban areas.	Nests in a leaf nest in a tree. Feeds on buds of ornamental trees, fruit, nuts, tree seeds, insects, mushrooms, corn.	—	B	B	B	B	B	B
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				—	—	B	—	B	B	B
				B	—	—	B	B	B	B

NAME AND STATUS	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION
Red Squirrel <i>Tamiasciurus hudsonicus</i> 854.0 TAHU Resident Common Life Form 10	SG	Coniferous forests, aspen.	Nests in a leaf nest or cavity in a tree. Feeds on evergreen terminal buds and seeds; also fungi, insects, old bones, occasionally small birds.	<u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>h</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u> </u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u> </u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u> </u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u> </u>
Northern Flying Squirrel <i>Glaucomys sabrinus</i> 853.0 GLSA Resident Uncommon Life Form 14	NG NSS4	Coniferous forests.	Nests in a cavity or leaf nest in a tree. Feeds primarily on lichens, fungi; also conifer cones, fruit, buds, arthropods, bird eggs, nestling birds.	<u>B</u> <u>h</u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u>B</u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u>B</u>
Wyoming Pocket Gopher <i>Thomomys clusius</i> 862.0 THCL Resident Uncommon Life Form 15	NG	Upland drier ridge tops, gravelly loose soils, greasewood.	Most likely nests in a maternal burrow, similar to the Northern Pocket Gopher. Feeds on roots and plant parts of forbs, grasses, herbs. Usually feeds underground in a shallow tunnel, pulling roots and plants underground.	<u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u>
Idaho Pocket Gopher <i>Thomomys idahoensis</i> 863.0 THID Resident Uncommon Life Form 15	NG NSS3	Shallow, stoney soils in sagebrush, sagebrush-grasslands, and mountain meadows.	Most likely nests in a maternal burrow, similar to the Northern Pocket Gopher. Feeds on roots and plant parts of forbs, grasses, herbs. Usually feeds underground in a shallow tunnel, pulling roots and plants underground.	<u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u>h</u> <u>h</u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u>B</u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u>

NAME AND STATUS	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION
Northern Pocket Gopher <i>Thomomys talpoides</i> 860.0 THTA Resident Common Life Form 15	NG	Virtually all habitat types with loose soil and relatively few rocks and stones. Prefers deeper soils.	Nests in a maternal burrow. Feeds on roots and plant parts of forbs, grasses, herbs. Usually feeds underground in a shallow tunnel, pulling roots and plants underground.	<u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>h</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>b</u> <u>h</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>h</u> <u>h</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u>
Plains Pocket Gopher <i>Geomys bursarius</i> 861.0 GEBU Resident Uncommon Life Form 15	NG NSS4	Sagebrush-grasslands, eastern great plains grasslands, agricultural areas. Prefers deep, sandy soils.	Nests in a burrow. Feeds on grasses, herbs, roots, underground plant parts.	— — — — — <u>h</u> — — — — — <u>B</u> <u>h</u> — — — — — <u>h</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> — — — — — <u>B</u>
Olive-backed Pocket Mouse <i>Perognathus fasciatus</i> 865.0 PEFS Resident Common Life Form 15	NG NSS3	Basin-prairie shrublands, sagebrush-grasslands, eastern great plains and great basin-foothills grasslands. Prefers sandy soils.	Nests in a burrow. Feeds on a variety of seeds, occasionally insects in season.	— <u>B</u> <u>B</u> — <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> — — <u>h</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>h</u> — — <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>h</u> — <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u>
Plains Pocket Mouse <i>Perognathus flavescens</i> 893.0 PEFE Resident Rare Life Form 15	NG NSS3	Sagebrush-grasslands, eastern great plains grasslands, sand dunes. Prefers sandy soils.	Nests in a maternal burrow. Feeds on a variety of seeds. Mainly distributed east of Wyoming.	— — — — <u>b</u> — — — — — — — — — — — — — <u>b</u> — <u>B</u> — — — — — <u>B</u> <u>B</u>

NAME AND STATUS	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION
Silky Pocket Mouse <i>Perognathus flavus</i> 866.0 PEFU Resident Peripheral Rare Life Form 15	NG NSS3	Juniper, basin-prairie shrublands, eastern great plains grasslands. Most abundant on loose, friable soils.	Nests in a burrow. Feeds on a wide variety of seeds. Mainly distributed south of Wyoming.	— — — — — h — — — — — b B — — — — — B B — B B b B B B
Great Basin Pocket Mouse <i>Perognathus parvus</i> 867.0 PEPA Resident Peripheral Rare Life Form 15	NG NSS3	Basin-prairie shrublands, sagebrush- grasslands.	Nests in a burrow. Feeds on seeds of forbs and shrubs, fescue and wheatgrass seeds are important; also some insects in the spring. Mainly distributed southwest of Wyoming.	— — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — B B B — — —
Hispid Pocket Mouse <i>Chaetodipus hispidus</i> 868.0 CHHI Resident Peripheral Rare Life Form 15	NG NSS3	Sagebrush-grasslands, eastern great plains grasslands.	Nests in a burrow; nest is lined with dried plant fibers. Feeds on a variety of seeds, some green forbs and insects in the spring. Mainly distributed southeast of Wyoming.	— — — — — b — — — — — — — — — — b — — — — — h B
Ord's Kangaroo Rat <i>Dipodomys ordii</i> 869.0 DIOR Resident Common Life Form 5 15	NG	Basin-prairie and mountain-foothills shrublands, grasslands, sand dunes, roadside/railroad banks. Prefers sandy soils.	Nests in a burrow. Feeds on seeds, including those of several introduced "weedy" plants; also some green plants, tubers, buds, insects in the spring.	— — — B B B b — — — — O B B B B — h — B B B B — B B B B B B

NAME AND STATUS	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION							
Beaver <i>Castor canadensis</i> 875.0 CACA Resident Common Life Form 3 16	FB	Aquatic habitats adjacent to aspen, willow, or cottonwood stands.	Nests in a lodge in water or a stream bank. Feeds on a wide variety of leaves and twigs, inner bark of woody and aquatic plants; prefers aspen and willow. Harvested in all latilongs for its fur.	<u>B</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>B</u>
				<u>B</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>B</u>
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Western Harvest Mouse <i>Reithrodontomys megalotis</i> 877.0 REME Resident Common Life Form 5 15	NG	Basin-prairie and mountain-foothills shrublands, riparian shrub, sagebrush-grasslands, eastern great plains grasslands often associated with yucca.	Nests in dense vegetation; nest is woven of plant fibers. Feeds on a wide variety of seeds, insects, fruit, leaves, basal parts of plants.	—	h	b	B	b	B	b	—
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Plains Harvest Mouse <i>Reithrodontomys montanus</i> 876.0 REMO Resident Rare Life Form 5	NG NSS3	Eastern great plains grasslands, most frequently grama grasslands. Prefers well vegetated areas, occasionally found in weedy areas. Uses rock outcrops for shelter.	Nests in a rock crevice, burrow, dense thicket; nest is made of dried leaves, lined with finely chewed, dry plant fibers. Feeds primarily on seeds; also green shoots, new grass leaves, fruit, berries.	—	—	—	—	—	h	b	—
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Canyon Mouse <i>Peromyscus crinitus</i> 878.0 PECR Resident Rare Life Form 4	NG NSS3	Juniper, rock outcrops.	Nests in a loose accumulation of plant fiber in a rock crevice. Diet is unknown.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
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NAME AND STATUS	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION
White-footed Mouse <i>Peromyscus leucopus</i> 881.0 PELE Resident Rare Life Form 5 7 11 14 15 17	NG	Deciduous woodlands, cottonwood-riparian, occasionally grasslands, open areas near woodlands.	Nests in a hollow tree, in shrubs, a hole, burrow, or human-built structure; nest is made of plant fibers, lined with very finely chewed fibers. Feeds on green sprouts, insects, fruit, nuts, buds.	— <u>B</u> — <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> — <u>B</u> — — <u>B</u> <u>B</u> — — — — — — <u>B</u> — — — — <u>B</u> — —
Deer Mouse <i>Peromyscus maniculatus</i> 880.0 PEMA Resident Abundant Life Form 7 11 15 17	NG	Virtually all habitats. Usually the most abundant small mouse in any given area.	Nests under a log or in a rock crevice; nest is woven from plant fibers, lined with very finely chewed fibers. Feeds on seeds, fruit, nuts, fungi, insects, buds, green shoots, carrion of other small mammals.	<u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u>
Piñon Mouse <i>Peromyscus truei</i> 879.0 PETR Resident Rare Life Form 4 5 11 15	NG NSS3	Pine-juniper, drier shrublands, rock outcrops.	Nests in a hollow juniper tree or rock crevice; nest is made of shredded juniper bark and grass. Feeds on seeds, mushrooms, leaves, insects; also juniper berries in the winter. Mainly distributed southwest of Wyoming.	— <u>O</u> <u>B</u> — — — —
Northern Grasshopper Mouse <i>Onychomys leucogaster</i> 882.0 ONLE Resident Common Life Form 15	NG	Basin-prairie and mountain-foothills shrublands, grasslands, fallow lands, rock outcrops, disturbed areas. Requires silty or sandy soils.	Nests in a shallow burrow. Feeds primarily on beetles, grasshoppers, spiders, larval moths, small rodents in the spring and summer; also forbs, grasses, seeds in the winter.	— <u>h</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>h</u> <u>h</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>h</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u>

NAME AND STATUS	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION
Bushy-tailed Woodrat <i>Neotoma cinerea</i> 883.0 NECI Resident Common Life Form 4 5 7 11 17	NG	Most habitat types with rock outcrops. Frequently occupies abandoned buildings, caves, mines.	Nests in a vertical chimney or crack in a rock outcrop, or on a shelf or in an attic of an abandoned building; nest is made of fine, dry plant fibers centered in other large objects such as pine needles, sticks, etc. Feeds on foliage of most shrubs, except sagebrush, seeds, bark, mushrooms, fruit, insects.	<u>h</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>h</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>h</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u>
Southern Red-backed Vole <i>Clethrionomys gapperi</i> 884.0 CLGA Resident Common Life Form 5 15	NG	Coniferous forests, aspen, mixed deciduous forests containing downed timber and windfalls, willow/wet meadow associations.	Nests on the ground; nest is made of finely chewed, interwoven dry grass and stems. Feeds on leaves, nuts, seeds, berries, moss, lichens, ferns, fungi, arthropods.	<u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>h</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u> </u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u> </u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u> </u> <u>B</u> <u>h</u> <u> </u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u> </u>
Western Heather Vole <i>Phenacomys intermedius</i> 885.0 PHIN Resident Common Life Form 5 15	NG NSS3	Lodgepole pine, spruce-fir, aspen, sagebrush-grasslands, brushy riparian shrub, alpine meadows, occasionally boulder fields.	Nests in a burrow; nest is made of lichens and grass. Feeds on seeds, beargrass, huckleberries, fungi, willow and birch bark, leaves or buds of various shrubs.	<u>B</u> <u>h</u> <u> </u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u>B</u> <u>h</u> <u>h</u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u>B</u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u>h</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u>
Long-tailed Vole <i>Microtus longicaudus</i> 888.0 MILO Resident Common Life Form 5 15	NG	Mountain-foothills grasslands, alpine and wet meadows, marsh-swamp wetlands in or near coniferous forests, aspen, sagebrush-grasslands, mountain-foothills shrublands, riparian shrub.	Nests in a burrow; at times in a rock crevice or hollow log. Feeds on grasses, sedges, bulbs, a wide variety of herbaceous vegetation.	<u>h</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>h</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u> </u> <u>h</u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u>h</u> <u>h</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>h</u> <u> </u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>h</u> <u>h</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u>

NAME AND STATUS	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION
Montane Vole <i>Microtus montanus</i> 887.0 MIMO Resident Common Life Form 5 15	NG	Mixed grass-like meadows, sedge, marsh-swamp wetlands, irrigated native meadows in or near coniferous forests, aspen, sagebrush-grasslands, mountain-foothills and riparian grasslands, riparian shrub. Generally occurs at higher elevations than the similar meadow vole.	Nests in a burrow; nest is made of dried grass. Feeds on grasses, sedges, rushes, fungi. Can impact native hay pastures at high densities.	B B B B B B B B b B B B B b h B B B B B B h
Prairie Vole <i>Microtus ochrogaster</i> 890.0 MIOC Resident Common Life Form 5 15	NG NSS3	Basin-prairie shrublands, grasslands, eastern great plains grasslands, small grain agricultural areas.	Nests in a burrow or depression. Feeds on certain parts of green vegetation; also seeds, fruit, bark, tubers.	B B B B b h b b b B B B B B B b B B
Meadow Vole <i>Microtus pennsylvanicus</i> 886.0 MIPE Resident Common Life Form 5 15	NG	Moist to wet meadows and grasslands in or near coniferous forests, aspen, basin-prairie shrublands, sagebrush-grasslands, mixed shrublands, riparian shrub, grasslands. Generally occurs at lower elevations than the similar montane vole.	Nests at the base of a stump or shrub; nest is made of woven dry grass and other plant fibers. Feeds on most available herbaceous vegetation including grasses, sedges.	B B h B B B B B B h B B B b B B B B b
Water Vole <i>Microtus richardsoni</i> 889.0 MIRI Resident Rare Life Form 16	NG NSS3	Subalpine and alpine meadow watercourses with overhanging banks, occasionally willow, shrubby cinquefoil, dry alpine meadows, and mountain-foothills grasslands adjacent to streams.	Prefers to nest in a burrow dug into an overhanging stream bank, usually with both above-ground and underwater entrances. Feeds on a variety of grasses, sedges, seeds, inner bark of small woody plants, nutritious herbs.	B B B B B b b h B b h

NAME AND STATUS	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION
Sagebrush Vole <i>Lemmyscus curtatus</i> 891.0 LECU Resident Common Life Form 15	NG NSS4	Basin-prairie shrublands, sagebrush-grasslands, eastern great plains and great basin-foothills grasslands, agricultural areas.	Nests in a burrow. Feeds on grasses, seeds tender shoots, flower buds, leaf buds, leaves.	— — — b — B — b b — — — B — B B — B B B — B B B B B B B
Common Muskrat <i>Ondatra zibethicus</i> 892.0 ONZI Resident Common Life Form 3 16	FB	Marsh-swamp wetlands, aquatic habitats.	Nests in the center of a conical heap of mud and vegetation, or deep in a burrow in a stream bank; nest is lined with fresh vegetation. Feeds on roots and basal parts of aquatic vegetation, emergent vegetation, crayfish, fish, mollusks. Harvested in all latilongs for its fur.	b B B B B b B
Norway Rat <i>Rattus norvegicus</i> 894.2 RANO Resident Uncommon Life Form 15 17	NG	Agricultural areas, urban areas.	Nests in a burrow or human-built structure; nest is made of soft material including grass, leaves, paper. Feeds on carrion, grain, alfalfa pellets, greasy paper, small mammals, green plants, any other available food. Introduced species; is considered a pest.	— — — — B B — — — — — — — — — — — B — — — — — — — B B
House Mouse <i>Mus musculus</i> 894.1 MUMU Resident Common Life Form 5 15 17	NG	Agricultural areas, rural developments, urban areas.	Nests on the ground, in a burrow, or in a human-built structure; nest is made of any soft material including paper, cloth, dried grass, upholstery of abandoned furniture. Feeds on anything edible. Introduced species.	— — B — h B b — — B B — B B — — B — B — b h B — — — B B

NAME AND STATUS	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION
Meadow Jumping Mouse <i>Zapus hudsonius</i> 895.0 ZAHU Resident Rare Life Form 3 15	NG	Marshy areas and moist meadow grasslands near streams in eastern grasslands, coniferous and deciduous forests, mixed shrublands, riparian shrub, at lower elevations.	Nests in a burrow. Feeds on selected buds, leaves, insects, grasses, fungi, berries, nuts. May be seriously impacted by heavy livestock grazing along riparian areas.	— — — — — — B — — — — — — — — — B — — — — — — — — — — —
Preble's Meadow Jumping Mouse <i>Zapus hudsonius preblei</i> 895.1 ZAHF Resident Rare Life Form 3 15	NG	Marshy areas and moist meadow grasslands near streams in eastern grasslands, coniferous and deciduous forests, mixed shrublands, riparian shrub, above 8,000 feet.	Nests in a burrow. Feeds on selected buds, leaves, insects, grasses, fungi, berries, nuts. May be seriously impacted by heavy livestock grazing along riparian areas.	— — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — O O — — — — — O O O
Western Jumping Mouse <i>Zapus princeps</i> 896.0 ZAPR Resident Uncommon Life Form 3 15	NG	Marshy areas, moist meadow grasslands, pond margins and streamsides in coniferous and deciduous forests, riparian shrub, willow, mountain-foothills grasslands, mixed grass-like meadows, at higher elevations and in the foothills.	Nests in a burrow; nest is made of finely shredded, clean, dry plant fibers. Feeds on a variety of seeds, especially in late summer, invertebrates.	B B h B B — b B B — B B — B h B B B h — h B — B B B h
North American Porcupine <i>Erethizon dorsatum</i> 900.0 ERDO Resident Common Life Form 6	PD	Most habitat types including coniferous and deciduous forests, vegetated riparian areas, sagebrush-grasslands, grasslands.	No nest is made. Feeds on the inner bark of trees, evergreen needles; also buds, leaves, small twigs, herbs in the summer.	B — B B B B

NAME AND STATUS	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION							
Coyote <i>Canis latrans</i> 901.0 CALA Resident Common Life Form 15	PD	Most habitat types including plains, deserts, and mountains with grass and shrubs, dense forest.	Whelps in a den. Feeds on almost anything edible including voles, ground squirrels, carrion; also plants, frogs, lizards, insects.	<u>B</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>B</u>
				<u>B</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>B</u>
				<u>B</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>B</u>
				<u>B</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>B</u>
Gray Wolf <i>Canis lupus</i> 902.0 CALU Resident Uncommon Life Form 15	TG Thr.	Coniferous forests, mountain-foothills shrublands, mountain-foothills grasslands.	Whelps in a den. Feeds mainly on large prey such as elk, deer, moose; also smaller mammals. Reintroduced into Yellowstone National Park in 1995 as an experimental, non-essential population. Was removed from the federal Threatened Species List in 2008, but the delisting was revoked several months later.	<u>B</u>	<u>B</u>	<u> </u>	<u>h</u>	<u>h</u>	<u>h</u>	<u>h</u>	<u> </u>
				<u>B</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>H</u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
				<u>O</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>h</u>	<u> </u>	<u>h</u>	<u>h</u>	<u> </u>
				<u> </u>	<u>h</u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u>h</u>	<u>h</u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Swift Fox <i>Vulpes velox</i> 904.0 VUVE Resident Common Life Form 15	NG NSS4	Eastern great plains grasslands, occasionally agricultural areas, irrigated native meadows, roadside/railroad banks.	Uses underground dens year-round. Feeds on horned larks, jackrabbits, deer mice in the winter; ground squirrels in the spring; beetles, small mammals, grasshoppers in the summer and fall. Incidental harvest in eastern counties.	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u>b</u>	<u> </u>	<u>b</u>	<u>b</u>	<u> </u>
				<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u>B</u>	<u>b</u>	<u>B</u>	<u> </u>
				<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u>O</u>	<u> </u>	<u>B</u>	<u>b</u>	<u>B</u>	<u> </u>
				<u>O</u>	<u>b</u>	<u> </u>	<u>O</u>	<u>b</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>B</u>	<u> </u>
Red Fox <i>Vulpes vulpes</i> 903.0 VUVU Resident Common Life Form 15	PD	Most habitat types. Prefers a mixture of streamside communities, rolling agricultural areas, brush, pastures, open areas.	Whelps in a den. Feeds primarily on mice, insects, plant matter in the summer; rabbits in the winter. Harvested throughout Wyoming for its fur.	<u> </u>	<u>b</u>	<u>b</u>	<u>b</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>B</u>
				<u>b</u>	<u>b</u>	<u>b</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>B</u>
				<u>B</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>B</u>
				<u>B</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>b</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>B</u>

NAME AND STATUS	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION
Common Gray Fox <i>Urocyon cinereoargenteus</i> 905.0 URCI Resident Rare Life Form 5 15	NG	Deciduous forests, cottonwood-riparian, basin-prairie shrublands, sagebrush-grasslands, riparian shrub, grasslands, agricultural areas, rock outcrops, roadside/railroad banks.	Whelps in a den. Feeds on rabbits, squirrels, mice, rats, weasels, pocket gophers, songbirds, crows, ducks, bird eggs, turtles, muskrats, domestic cats and dogs, insects, wheat, corn, grasses, sedges, nuts, elderberries, apples, grapes, pears, grain. Probably found mostly in eastern counties.	— — b — — — B O — b B B B B — — — B B B B b O — — b O —
Black Bear <i>Ursus americanus</i> 940.0 URAM Resident Common Life Form 15	TG	Coniferous forests, aspen, riparian shrub, mountain-foothills grasslands.	Whelps in a den. Feeds mainly on grasses, forbs, buds, berries, roots; also some insects, beetles, carrion. Harvested in latilongs of occurrence, primarily for its hide.	B B B B B — — B B b — — — — B B B — B h O B — — — B B h
Grizzly Bear <i>Ursus arctos</i> 941.0 URAR Resident Rare Life Form 15	TG NSS3	Coniferous forests, mountain-foothills shrublands, riparian shrub, mountain-foothills grasslands.	Whelps in a den. Feeds on a wide variety of foods including ants, moths, gophers, ground squirrels, elk, bison; grasses and forbs in the spring and summer; pine nuts, especially whitebark, in the fall. Removed from the federal Threatened Species List in 2007; currently under intensive State management.	B B — h — — h B B O — — — h O h — h — h h — — h h h h
Ringtail <i>Bassariscus astutus</i> 906.0 BAAS Accidental Rare Life Form	NG	Mixed coniferous forest, basin-prairie shrublands, dense riparian shrub, juniper. Often associated with rock outcrops. Seldom found more than 1/2 mile from water.	Nests in a den in a rock crevice or burrow. Feeds primarily on insects, crickets, beetles, ants, lizards, pocket gophers, squirrels, cottontails, birds, fruit of prickly pear and persimmons, juniper berries.	— — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — O O — — b O b

NAME AND STATUS	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION
Northern Raccoon <i>Procyon lotor</i> 907.0 PRLO Resident Common Life Form 4 14	PD	Especially abundant in cottonwood-riparian areas and along perennial streams, but is found in most habitat types below 6,500 feet where water is available, including urban areas.	Nests in a den. Feeds on a wide variety of plants and animals, especially aquatic animals and insects.	<u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>—</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u>
American Marten <i>Martes americana</i> 908.0 MAAM Resident Uncommon Life Form 14	FB NSS4	Mature spruce-fir forests; also lodgepole pine, Douglas fir, occasionally cottonwood-riparian. Considered an old-growth conifer obligate.	Nests in a den in a hollow tree on the ground, or underground. Feeds on small mammals, especially red-backed voles, birds, insects, fruit, berries. Harvested in some latilongs for its fur.	<u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>—</u> <u>b</u> <u>b</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>B</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>b</u> <u>h</u> <u>B</u> <u>—</u> <u>b</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>b</u> <u>—</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>—</u>
Fisher <i>Martes pennanti</i> 909.0 MAPE Accidental Rare Life Form		Coniferous forests, aspen, cottonwood-riparian. Prefers coniferous forests with a continuous closed canopy.	Nests in a hole, either naturally occurring or one made by another animal. Feeds on small to medium sized birds, snowshoe hares, red and flying squirrels, mice, voles, shrews, porcupines; also carrion, especially deer carcasses. Mainly distributed north of Wyoming. Classified as a protected species in Wyoming.	<u>b</u> <u>b</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>O</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>O</u> <u>b</u> <u>—</u> <u>O</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>O</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u>
Short-tailed Weasel (Ermine) <i>Mustela erminea</i> 910.0 MUER Resident Uncommon Life Form 15	FB	Found in most habitat types, especially coniferous forests, riparian shrub, alpine meadows, marsh edges.	Nests in a burrow. Feeds mainly on small mammals, especially voles; also songbirds, beetles, grasshoppers, frogs. Harvested in some latilongs for its fur.	<u>—</u> <u>b</u> <u>—</u> <u>b</u> <u>b</u> <u>—</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>b</u> <u>b</u> <u>—</u> <u>b</u> <u>—</u> <u>—</u> <u>b</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>—</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>b</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>b</u> <u>b</u> <u>B</u> <u>h</u> <u>b</u>

NAME AND STATUS	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION
Long-tailed Weasel <i>Mustela frenata</i> 911.0 MUFR Resident Common Life Form 15	FB	Found in most habitat types including open fields, willow, desert shrub, grasslands, riparian shrub. Typically found in rock outcrops near water. Often occupies open habitats in or near coniferous zones.	Nests in a burrow. Feeds mainly on shrews, mice, rats, squirrels, rabbits; also birds, bird eggs, insects, carrion. Harvested in some latilongs for its fur.	h b b B b b b b b b b b b B b b b B b b b b b b b b B
Black-footed Ferret <i>Mustela nigripes</i> 913.0 MUNG Resident Rare Life Form 15	NG NSS1 End.	Found in association with prairie dog colonies in basin-prairie shrublands, sagebrush-grasslands, eastern great plains and great basin-foothills grasslands.	Occupies prairie dog burrows. Feeds primarily on prairie dogs; also deer mice, pocket gophers, pocket mice, birds, ground squirrels. Classified as a federally endangered species; is a protected species in Wyoming. Is very rare or extinct throughout its range in N.A.	O O O h O h O O O O h h O O O O B h h h O h h h h h
Least Weasel <i>Mustela nivalis</i> 919.0 MUNV Resident Rare Life Form 15	NG	Meadows, riparian willow and cottonwood in basin sagebrush-grasslands.	Nests in a burrow. Feeds mainly on voles, mice, shrews; also birds, insects.	B b b b O O O O O
American Mink <i>Mustela vison</i> 912.0 MUVI Resident Common Life Form 16	FB	Most habitat types near open water, especially riparian zones adjacent to watercourses and ponds.	Nests in a burrow. Feeds on mice, rats, rabbits, muskrats, frogs, fish, crayfish, birds, invertebrates, snakes. Harvested throughout Wyoming for its fur.	B B b b b B B B B O b b B b b B b b b b b b b B B

NAME AND STATUS	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION
Wolverine <i>Gulo gulo</i> 914.0 GUGU Resident Rare Life Form 5	NG NSS3	Coniferous forests, especially dense, continuous stands in remote areas.	Nests on the ground. Feeds on mule deer, elk, moose, rabbits, hares, porcupines, beaver, squirrels, chipmunks, marmots, mice, birds, gophers, berries in the summer, carrion in late winter/early spring. Mainly distributed north of Wyoming. Classified as a protected species in Wyoming.	b O — — O — — b b — — — — — b b O — — — — O — — — b — O
American Badger <i>Taxidea taxus</i> 915.0 TATA Resident Common Life Form 15	FB	Most common in basin grasslands and basin sagebrush-grasslands. Occurs in most habitat types with relatively deep soils.	Dens in a burrow. Feeds on ground squirrels, prairie dogs, rabbits, hares, chipmunks, marmots, squirrels, gophers, mice, rats, coyotes, skunks. Harvested throughout Wyoming for its fur.	— b B b b b b b B B b b B B B b B B B B B B B B B B B B
Western Spotted Skunk <i>Spilogale gracilis</i> 916.1 SPGR Resident Uncommon Life Form 15	PD	Basin-prairie shrublands, greasewood, grasslands.	Dens in the burrow of another animal, or a hole, rock pile, or fallen log. Feeds on beetles, crickets, grubs, grasshoppers, worms, carrion, rodents, young rabbits, bird eggs, frogs, crayfish, lizards, some fruit.	— B b — — — — b — O b b — — — — h B B b — b b — — b — —
Eastern Spotted Skunk <i>Spilogale putorius</i> 916.0 SPPU Resident Uncommon Life Form 15	PD	Ponderosa pine, pine-juniper, cottonwood-riparian, irrigated native meadows, rural developments, rock outcrops, roadside/railroad banks, near streams and rivers.	Dens in a burrow made by another animal, under a building or brush pile, or in a rock crevice. Feeds on fruit, berries, corn, carrion, nuts, voles, mice, birds, bird eggs.	— — — — — — — — — — — b — h — — — — B b b — — — — O O b

NAME AND STATUS	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION
Striped Skunk <i>Mephitis mephitis</i> 917.0 MEME Resident Common Life Form 15	PD	Most habitat types including mixed woodlands, brushy areas, open fields with broken wooded ravines, rock outcrops.	Dens in a burrow. Feeds primarily on grasshoppers, beetles, crickets, butterfly larvae, deer mice, voles, bird eggs, berries, fruit.	h — B B B b B B B b B B B B B B B B B B B B b b b b B B
Northern River Otter <i>Lontra canadensis</i> 918.0 LOCA Resident Uncommon Life Form 16	NG NSS4	Lakes, streams, and aquatic habitats in aspen, cottonwood-riparian, riparian shrub, willow, most meadow grasslands, and marsh-swamp wetlands.	Dens in a natural shelter, often in a driftwood pile or den made by another animal, especially beaver. Feeds primarily on fish, some amphibians, insects, birds, mammals. Classified as a protected species in Wyoming.	B b O O O — — B B O — B — — B B b b b — — O B — — O B —
Mountain Lion (Puma) <i>Puma concolor</i> 922.0 PUCO Resident Uncommon Life Form 4	TG	Most habitat types where deer and other ungulate species are present. Prefers remote areas with dense cover and rocky, rugged terrain.	Dens in an inaccessible, remote area such as a cave, rock crevice, dense shrub, or under a log. Feeds primarily on mule deer, some white-tailed deer, elk, small and medium-sized mammals. Harvested as a trophy game animal in some latilongs in Wyoming.	B B b B B b B B B B B B B B B B B B B B b b b b b B B b
Canada Lynx <i>Lynx canadensis</i> 920.0 LYCA Resident Rare Life Form 5	NG NSS1 Thr.	Dense coniferous forests, especially Englemann spruce-subalpine fir, at high elevations.	Dens on the ground. Feeds primarily on snowshoe hares; also mice, grouse, squirrels. Classified as a protected species in Wyoming.	h h — h O — — B O — — — — — O — — — — — — — O — — — O —

NAME AND STATUS	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION
Bobcat <i>Lynx rufus</i> 921.0 LYRU Resident Common Life Form 4	FB	Most habitat types with broken, brushy country or mountains. Often found in rocky areas with cliffs or along rocky rims.	Dens on a cliff or rim, or in a cave or talus field. Feeds on birds, rabbits, hares, marmots, porcupines, beavers, ungulates, squirrels, voles, mice, pocket gophers; also fish, amphibians, reptiles, insects. Harvested in some latilongs for its fur.	— B B B B B B b B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B O O
Elk (Wapiti) <i>Cervus canadensis</i> 930.0 CECA Resident Common Life Form 5	BG	Coniferous forests, aspen, basin-prairie and mountain-foothills shrublands, great basin-foothills and mountain-foothills grasslands, agricultural areas.	No nest is made. Feeds on grasses and forbs in the winter, grasses in the spring, forbs in the summer, shrubs year-round. Harvested in latilongs of occurrence as a big game animal.	B B
Mule Deer (Black-tailed Deer) <i>Odocoileus hemionus</i> 932.0 ODHE Resident Common Life Form 5	BG	Most habitat types including desert, riparian areas, broken grasslands, shrublands, foothills, coniferous and deciduous forests.	No nest is made. Feeds on a wide variety of plants including forbs, grasses, sedges, shrubs, trees. Diet depends on habitat type, age, sex, season, and the condition of each animal. Harvested in all latilongs as a big game animal.	B B
White-tailed Deer <i>Odocoileus virginianus</i> 933.0 ODVI Resident Common Life Form 5	BG	Deciduous forests, sagebrush-grasslands, mountain-foothills shrublands, agricultural areas, riparian shrub.	No nest is made. Feeds on bearberry, cottonwood, aspen, snowberry, willow, serviceberry, ponderosa pine, Douglas fir, crops. Is both a browser and a grazer. Harvested in some latilongs as a big game animal.	b B O B B B B O B B B B B B O — B B b B B — O — O b B B

NAME AND STATUS	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION							
Moose <i>Alces alces</i> 931.0 ALAL Resident Common Life Form 5	BG NSS3	Coniferous forests; aspen; cottonwood-riparian; mountain-foothills shrublands; willow; wild plum; water birch; bog birch; alder; shrubby cinquefoil; alpine, moist meadow, Kentucky bluegrass, and annual grasslands; mixed alpine and mixed grass-like meadows; agricultural areas.	No nest is made. Feeds on willows, antelope bitterbrush, Douglas fir, subalpine fir, white-bark pine, cottonwood, sedges, rushes, blue spruce. Harvested in some latilongs as a big game animal.	<u>B</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>B</u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
				<u>B</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>B</u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
				<u>B</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>O</u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
				<u>B</u>	<u>B</u>	<u> </u>	<u>B</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>B</u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Pronghorn <i>Antilocapra americana</i> 935.0 ANAM Resident Common Life Form 5	BG	Basin-prairie and mountain-foothills shrublands, eastern great plains and great basin-foothills grasslands, sagebrush-grasslands.	No nest is made. Feeds on shrubby plants, especially sagebrush; also forbs in the spring and summer, some grasses. Harvested in all latilongs as a big game animal.	<u>B</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>B</u>
				<u>B</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>B</u>
				<u>B</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>B</u>
				<u>B</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>B</u>
Bison <i>Bos bison</i> 925.0 BOBI Resident Rare Life Form 5	BG	Sagebrush-grasslands, mountain-foothills grasslands, eastern great plains grasslands.	No nest is made. Feeds on sedges, grasses, some forbs and browse in the summer. Formerly a widespread species in North America. Historically, wild populations occurred throughout Wyoming. Domestic populations which currently occur statewide are not included.	<u>B</u>	<u>O</u>	<u>h</u>	<u>h</u>	<u>h</u>	<u>h</u>	<u>h</u>	<u>h</u>
				<u>B</u>	<u>h</u>	<u>h</u>	<u>h</u>	<u>h</u>	<u>h</u>	<u>h</u>	<u>h</u>
				<u>h</u>	<u>h</u>	<u>h</u>	<u>h</u>	<u>h</u>	<u>h</u>	<u>h</u>	<u>h</u>
				<u>h</u>	<u>h</u>	<u>h</u>	<u>h</u>	<u>h</u>	<u>h</u>	<u>h</u>	<u>h</u>
Mountain Goat <i>Oreamnos americanus</i> 926.0 ORAM Resident Rare Life Form 4	BG	Coniferous forests, mountain-foothills shrublands, mountain-foothills and alpine grasslands, mixed alpine meadows, cliffs.	No nest is made. Feeds on sedges, grasses, rushes, forbs, evergreen shrubs, conifers. Introduced species. L2: harvested as a big game animal.	<u>b</u>	<u>B</u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
				<u>b</u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
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NAME AND STATUS	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION						
Bighorn Sheep (Mountain Sheep)	BG	Coniferous forests; winterfat; mountain-foothills shrublands; great basin-foothills, mountain-foothills, and alpine grasslands; mixed alpine meadows; cliffs; rock outcrops.	No nest is made. Feeds on a variety of grasses, forbs, browse. Harvested in most latilongs of occurrence as a big game animal.	B	B	B	B	—	—	h
<i>Ovis canadensis</i>	NSS3			B	B	B	B	h	—	—
927.0 OVCA				B	B	B	B	B	B	—
Resident				—	—	—	—	B	B	B
Common				—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Life Form 4										

Amphibians & Reptiles

NAME AND STATUS	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION ^a
Tiger Salamander <i>Ambystoma mavortium</i> 950.0 AMMA Resident Common Life Form 1 3 14	A NSS4	Most habitat types with standing or slow moving water nearby for breeding. Overwinters in soil, rodent burrows, cellars, other suitable moist habitat.	Deposits eggs in shallow, standing or slow moving water, where larvae remain for 2-24 months. Metamorphosed salamanders leave the water and return only to breed and lay eggs. Neoteny may occur. Adults feed on earthworms, insects, small vertebrates. Larvae feed on aquatic invertebrates, other salamander larvae. Includes Blotched, Barred, and Arizona subspecies.	B O h* O# B# B# h* O O# O O O O h* O O O O O O O O O B O B O* O
Plains Spadefoot <i>Spea bombifrons</i> 951.0 SPBO Resident Common Life Form 1 5 14 15	A NSS4	Grasslands and sagebrush communities below 6,000 feet, east of the Continental Divide. Excavates a deep burrow in the winter to avoid desiccation and spend periods of dormancy below the frost line. Prefers loose soils for burrowing.	Deposits eggs in flooded areas and temporary pools formed by heavy rains. Returns to semiarid shrublands after egg laying. Eggs hatch in 2-3 days. Tadpoles complete metamorphosis in 36-40 days. Adults feed on moths, beetles, caterpillars, other small arthropods. Larvae feed on aquatic vegetation, small invertebrates, other spadefoot larvae.	— h* h* — — — — — — O O* O* O* h* — — — — O O* h* — — — — — — h*
Great Basin Spadefoot <i>Spea intermontana</i> 951.1 SPIN Resident Common Life Form 1 5 14 15	A NSS4	Sagebrush communities below 6,000 feet, west of the Continental Divide. Overwintering habits are probably similar to other spadefoot toads. Prefers sandy and other loose soils for burrowing.	Deposits eggs in springs or flooded areas formed by heavy rains; may also deposit eggs in permanent water sources. Breeding, egg laying, and feeding habits are probably similar to other spadefoot toads.	— — — — — — — — — — — — — O O* O* — — — h* B O* O — — —
Boreal Toad <i>Anaxyrus boreas boreas</i> 951.2 ANBB Resident Common Life Form 1 3 14 15	A NSS1	Wet areas in foothills, montane, and subalpine zones from 8,000 to 11,000 feet.	Deposits eggs in ponds and small lakes. Tadpoles hatched below 10,000 feet metamorphose during their first summer; those above 10,000 feet may fail to transform or survive overwinter. Adults feed primarily on ants; also beetles, moths, other insects. Populations in the Medicine Bow and Sierra Madre Mountains are declining.	O* O# — — — — B O* — — — — B h* O* — — O# — O* — h* O# B h* —

^a * = University of Wyoming Museum
 # = Wyoming Natural Diversity Database

NAME AND STATUS	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION ^a							
Great Plains Toad <i>Anaxyrus cognatus</i> 951.3 ANCO Resident Uncommon Life Form 1 5 14 15	A NSS4	Plains grasslands, sandhills, agricultural areas, below 6,000 feet.	Deposits eggs in ponds and flooded areas formed by heavy rains. Eggs hatch in 2-3 days. Tadpoles begin metamorphosis at 45 days. Adults feed on moths, caterpillars, cutworms, flies, beetles, other small insects.	—	—	—	—	—	h*	O	—
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				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wyoming Toad <i>Anaxyrus baxteri</i> 951.5 ANBA Resident Rare Life Form 1 3 14 15	A NSS1 End.	Floodplains, ponds, and small seepage lakes in the shortgrass prairie of the Laramie basin.	Deposits eggs in ponds and small lakes. Egg laying and tadpole metamorphosis are similar to other toads in the genus Bufo. Adults feed on ants, beetles, other small insects. Primarily nocturnal and is an adept burrower in soft soil.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
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				—	—	—	—	—	B	—	—
Rocky Mountain Toad (Woodhouse's Toad) <i>Anaxyrus woodhousii woodhousii</i> 951.4 ANWW Resident Common Life Form 1 3 14 15	A NSS4	Floodplains containing permanent water or irrigation runoff in the plains and foothills east of the Continental Divide below 6,000 feet.	Deposits eggs in floodplain containing permanent or ephemeral pools. Data are lacking, but egg laying and tadpole metamorphosis are probably similar to other toads in the genus Anaxyrus. Adults feed on ants, beetles, other small insects.	h*	O*	O	O	h*	h	h*	—
				—	—	h	O	O	O	h*	—
				—	—	—	h*	O	h*	O	—
				—	—	—	—	—	h*	h*	—
American Bullfrog <i>Lithobates catesbeianus</i> 952.1 LICA Resident Uncommon Life Form 1 3	A NSS4	Permanent water below 6,000 feet on the eastern plains. Specimens collected at warm springs in western and northwestern Wyoming were probably introduced by humans.	Deposits eggs in permanent bodies of water. Tadpoles may attain a length of 3 inches or more before metamorphosis. Some tadpoles may overwinter and transform the second summer. Adults feed on birds, frogs, snakes, insects.	O	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
				O	—	—	—	—	O*	O	—
				—	—	O	—	—	O*	O*	—
				—	—	—	—	—	O	O	—

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NAME AND STATUS	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION ^a
Northern Leopard Frog <i>Lithobates pipiens</i> 952.2 LIPI Resident Common Life Form 1 3	A NSS4	Swampy cattail marshes, beaver ponds, streams, rivers, and lakes in the plains, foothills, and montane zones up to 9,000 feet.	Deposits eggs in shallow, non-flowing areas of permanent bodies of water, streams, and rivers or seasonally flooded areas near permanent pools, streams, and rivers. Eggs hatch in 4-15 days. Tadpoles metamorphose in 14-60 days. Adults feed on insects, invertebrates, tadpoles, snakes, fish.	— h* h* O O# h* O O# O# O O# O O h* O* O O O O O B O h* — O O O# O
Columbia Spotted Frog <i>Rana luteiventris</i> 952.3 RALU Resident Common Life Form 1 3	A NSS4	Ponds, sloughs, and small streams in the foothills and montane zones. May avoid warm stagnant ponds with cattails.	Deposits eggs in small streams and beaver ponds in late May or June. Tadpoles metamorphose in late August or early September. Adults feed on insects, invertebrates, tadpoles, frogs.	O* O# — O — — — O# O# — — — — — h# O — — — — — O — — — — — —
Wood Frog <i>Lithobates sylvaticus</i> 952.4 LISY Resident Rare Life Form 1 3 5	A NSS3	Beaver ponds, small lakes, slow moving streams, wet meadows, willow thickets, in the montane zone usually at or near 9,000 feet.	Deposits eggs on the north side of natural ponds or inactive beaver ponds. Eggs hatch in 4-20 days. Tadpoles metamorphose in 70-85 days. Tadpoles may overwinter and transform the following spring. Move from breeding locations to other moist habitats during summer months. Adults feed on insects, worms, spiders.	— — — O — O — —
Boreal Chorus Frog <i>Pseudacris maculata</i> 952.0 PSMA Resident Common Life Form 1 3	A NSS4	Moist margins of marshes, ponds, small lakes, creeks, up to 12,000 feet.	Deposits eggs in rain pools, marshes, bog ponds, lakes, reservoirs, flooded areas, and other water sources lacking current. Tadpoles metamorphose in approximately 60 days. Adults feed on small invertebrates, insects.	h* O O — O h* O O O* — O O O O O O O O O O O O h* O O O —

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NAME AND STATUS	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION ^a
Western Spiny Softshell <i>Apalone spinifera hartwegi</i> 953.0 APSH Resident Common Life Form 1 3	NG NSS4	Permanent lakes, ponds, and large streams in association with sandbars and other sandy aquatic substrates, below 6,000 feet.	Deposits eggs on sand or fine gravel near water. Forages in water on fish, frogs, tadpoles, crayfish, aquatic insects.	— — — — — — — — — — — B — — — — — O — — — — — O O
Ornate Box Turtle <i>Terrapene ornata ornata</i> 953.2 TEOO Resident Uncommon Life Form 5 14 15	NG NSS4	A terrestrial species; prefers grasslands, sandhills.	Deposits eggs in soft, well drained soil. Feeds on insects, invertebrates, vegetation. Common in the pet trade; specimens found outside of Goshen County are probably released individuals collected from Nebraska or Kansas or released pets.	— — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — O — — — — — O — — — — — O O
Western Painted Turtle <i>Chrysemys picta bellii</i> 953.3 CHPB Resident Common Life Form 1 3	NG NSS4	Permanent ponds, reservoirs, marshes, slow moving streams, below 6,000 feet.	Deposits eggs in soft soil in a sunny area. Hatchlings probably overwinter in the nest and emerge in the spring. Forages in water on fish, live and dead plants, vertebrates, invertebrates.	— — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — O — — — — — O — — — — — h* h* O — — — — — O O* O — — — — — h* h*
Eastern Snapping Turtle <i>Chelydra serpentina serpentina</i> 953.1 CHSS Resident Common Life Form 1 3	NG	Permanent lakes, ponds, large streams, below 6,000 feet.	Deposits eggs in a burrow near water or in a muskrat house. Feeds on vegetation, fish, snakes, amphibians, small mammals, birds (especially ducklings), invertebrates, carrion.	— — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — O — — — — — O — — — — — O

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NAME AND STATUS	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION ^a
Prairie Racerunner <i>Aspidoscelis sexlineatus viridis</i> 954.0 ASSV Resident Uncommon Life Form 5 14 15	NG NSS4	Open gravelly or sandy aeas within plains grasslands, sandhills, stream banks, and stream floodplains.	Deposits eggs in sandy or loose soil. Feeds mostly on insects, especially crickets and grasshoppers.	— — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — O h* — — — — — h* O
Northern Many-lined Skink <i>Plestiodon multivirgatus multivirgatus</i> 954.1 PLMM Resident Uncommon Life Form 5	NG NSS4	Grassland communities on the prairies and in scarp woodlands. Usually occur under surface objects such as flat rocks or boards.	Little has been recorded on breeding and food habits of this species. Probably feeds on a variety of small invertebrates.	— — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — h* — — — h* — — O
Northern Sagebrush Lizard <i>Sceloporus graciosus graciosus</i> 954.3 SCGG Resident Common Life Form 5	NG NSS4	Rock outcrops in sagebrush, juniper, semi-arid shrublands, and mountain-foothills shrublands, usually below 6,000 feet. Occurs in association with geothermal features in Yellowstone National Park at 7,500 feet.	Lizards in Utah and Colorado lay two clutches of 4-5 eggs each year. It is unknown if a second clutch of eggs is common in Wyoming. Feeds on ants, beetles, termites, leaf hoppers, butterflies, moths, flies, other insects, spiders.	h* — O* O h* — — h* h* O* O h* — O* — h* O O O — h* O* O O* O O O h*
Plateau Fence Lizard <i>Sceloporus tristichus</i> 954.4 SCTR Resident Uncommon Life Form 4 5	NG NSS3	Rock outcrops and canyon walls in sagebrush communities.	Lizards in Utah lay three clutches of eggs averaging 6.3 eggs per clutch. It is unknown whether this also occurs in Wyoming. Feeds on grasshoppers, crickets, leaf hoppers, flying ants, moths, other insects.	— — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — h* — O O — — O#

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NAME AND STATUS	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION ^a
Prairie Lizard <i>Sceloporus consobrinus</i> 954.6 SCCO Resident Uncommon Life Form 5	NG NSS4	Sandy areas with low shrubs in grassland communities, or sandstone and limestone outcrops in scarp woodland communities.	Breeding and egg laying habits are probably similar to other members of the genus <i>Sceloporus</i> . May produce two clutches of eggs per year. Feeds on grasshoppers, small beetles, other insects.	— <u>h*</u> — — — — — — —
Northern Tree Lizard <i>Urosaurus ornatus wrighti</i> 954.8 UROW Resident Uncommon Life Form 4 5	NG NSS2	Cliffs and rocky canyon slopes in sagebrush desert communities.	Little is known about the breeding habits of this species. It is thought to produce two clutches of 3-5 eggs per year. Feeds on thrips, plant bugs, aphids, beetles, caddisflies, moths, butterflies, flies, wasps, ants, spiders.	— <u>O*</u> — — — — —
Greater Short-horned Lizard <i>Phrynosoma hernandesi</i> 954.2 PHHE Resident Common Life Form 5	NG NSS4	Grasslands, sagebrush-grasslands.	Bears live young; litters range from 12-24. Feeds on ants, beetles, grasshoppers, other insects.	<u>h*</u> <u>O*</u> <u>h*</u> <u>O</u> — <u>O</u> <u>h*</u> <u>h*</u> — <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>h*</u> <u>h*</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>h*</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>h*</u> <u>h*</u>
Great Plains Earless Lizard <i>Holbrookia maculata maculata</i> 954.7 HOMM Resident Uncommon Life Form 5 14	NG NSS4	Plains grassland communities with yucca and exposed sandy areas.	Little is known about the breeding habits of this species. Feeds on grasshoppers, plant bugs, insects, spiders.	— <u>O</u>

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NAME AND STATUS	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION ^a
Northern Rubber Boa <i>Charina bottae</i> 955.2 CHBO Resident Rare Life Form 3 5 14	NG NSS2	Near water and beneath logs, flat rocks, and other surface objects in the foothills and lower montane zones. Probably uses rodent burrows.	Bears live young; one documented litter contained 7 young. Feeds on small mammals, lizards, some invertebrates.	O# O — O* — — — O — — — — — O O O# — — — — — — — — — —
Plains Hog-nosed Snake <i>Heterodon nasicus</i> 955.3 HENA Resident Common Life Form 5 15	NG NSS4	Burrows in soft soil or sand in plains grasslands and sandhills.	Deposits 5-14 eggs in soft soil or sand. Females may breed in alternate years. Feeds on toads, lizards, small mammals, frogs, birds. Performs a wide array of antipredatory behaviors including puffing, neck spreading, hissing, and playing dead.	— — O — — O — — — O — — O O — — — — O O — — — — h* h*
Eastern Yellow-bellied Racer <i>Coluber constrictor flaviventris</i> 956.2 COCF Resident Common Life Form 5 14	NG NSS4	Woodlands and scarp woodlands within the plains and foothills zones, often near water.	Deposits 8-21 eggs in soft soil or a rodent burrow. Feeds on insects, especially grasshoppers, crickets, katydids; also small mammals, frogs, snakes. Overwinters in dens, often with other species of snakes.	— — — h* O O O — — — O — h* O — — O O O O O — — — — — O* O
Smooth Greensnake <i>Opheodrys vernalis</i> 956.3 OPVE Resident Rare Life Form 5	NG NSS2	Occurs under rocks, logs, or other surface objects in forests within the foothills and montane zones. Usually associated with lush vegetation.	Deposits 4-8 eggs in a clutch. Feeds on insects, spiders. Species was previously split into separate Eastern and Western species. Former Eastern species is a relict population that occurred only in the Black Hills of Wyoming and South Dakota. Former Western species occurred in southeast and southcentral areas of Wyoming.	— — — — — O — — — — — — — — — — — O — — — — — —

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NAME AND STATUS	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION ^a
Plains Black-headed Snake <i>Tantilla nigriceps</i> 956.4 TANI Resident Common Life Form 3 5 14	NG NSS4	Found in all habitat zones except alpine, usually near water.	Bears live young; litters range from 7-14. Feeds on fish, frogs, small mammals, earthworms, slugs, grasshoppers, other small invertebrates. May overwinter in crevices or small mammal burrows, often with other species of snakes.	O* O O O O <u>h*</u> O* O O O O O <u>h*</u> O O O O O O <u>h*</u> O O h* O O O <u>h*</u>
Wandering Gartersnake <i>Thamnophis elegans vagrans</i> 955.8 THEV Resident Common Life Form 3 14	NG NSS4	Plains, foothills, montane zones, near permanent water sources.	Bears live young; litters range from 12-24. Feeds on fish, frogs, small mammals, invertebrates. Large aggregations of this species may share denning sites with other species of snakes. Includes Red-sided and Valley subspecies.	— — — O O — O h* — — — — — O O — — — — — h* O — — — — — O
Common Gartersnake <i>Thamnophis sirtalis</i> 956.0 THSI Resident Common Life Form 3 5 14	NG	Plains, foothills, montane zones, usually near permanent water sources.	Breeding, feeding, and denning habits are probably similar to the Red-sided Gartersnake.	— — — — — — h* — — — — — O — — — — — O — — — — —
Plains Gartersnake <i>Thamnophis radix</i> 955.7 THRA Resident Common Life Form 3 5 14	NG NSS4	Near small streams, sloughs, marshes, ponds. May be found in urban areas, dry grasslands, sandhills.	Bears live young; litters range from 9-21. Feeds on fish, frogs, small mammals, insects, earthworms. Overwinters in large aggregations, often with rattlesnakes, Bullsnares, Pale Milksnakes, and Eastern Yellow-bellied Racers.	— — — — O O O — — — — — — — — — — O O h* — — — h* O — h*

^a * = University of Wyoming Museum
 # = Wyoming Natural Diversity Database

NAME AND STATUS	MGMT. STATUS	HABITAT	COMMENTS	DISTRIBUTION ^a
Prairie Rattlesnake <i>Crotalus viridis</i> 955.0 CRVI Resident Common Life Form 5 14	NG NSS3	Plains, foothills, and scarp woodlands, especially near granite or limestone outcrops.	Bears live young; litters range from 4-21. Feeds on ground squirrels, prairie dogs, chipmunks, cottontail rabbits, other rodents, frogs, toads, lizards, snakes, birds. Overwinters in large aggregations in deep underground crevices, prairie dog burrows, or other abandoned mammal burrows.	— <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> — <u>h*</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>h*</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> — <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>B</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> — <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u>
Midget Faded Rattlesnake <i>Crotalus oreganus concolor</i> 955.1 CROC Resident Rare Life Form 5 14	NG NSS2	Rock outcrops in sagebrush desert communities. Range is restricted to the lower Green River Valley from the cities of Green River and Rock Springs south to the Utah-Wyoming state line.	Little is known about the breeding and food habits of this species, but they are probably similar to those of the Prairie Rattlesnake.	— <u>O</u> — — — — —

^a * = University of Wyoming Museum
 # = Wyoming Natural Diversity Database

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Appendix I

Rare and Unusual Bird Sighting Form
WYOMING BIRD RECORDS COMMITTEE
260 BUENA VISTA, LANDER, WY 82520

The Wyoming Bird Records Committee sincerely thanks all observers for submitting this form to help keep Wyoming's bird records up-to-date and accurate. It is not necessary to complete every block if some details are lacking, but please provide all the details you can and attach photographs, if available.

Common Name:	Specific location of observation:				
Scientific Name:					
Observation Date:					
Observation Time:	UTM E	UTM N	Datum	Zone	T
Length of Observation:	Latitude ° ' "N/Longitude ° ' "W				
Distance from Bird:	T N / R W / Sec. / ¼ Sec. / ¼ ¼ Sec.				
Light Conditions:	Weather at time of observation:				
Optical Equipment:					
Notes made: _____ During sighting _____ From memory	Prior weather and number of days since last change:				
Date report prepared:					
Give a general description of the bird seen and any other details of interest relating to the observation.					

GENDER	AGE	PLUMAGE	PHOTO/TAPE/DRAWING
Male:	Adult:	Breeding:	Enclosed:
Female:	Juvenile/Immature:	Winter:	Dark Morph:
Unknown:	2-3 year bird:	Eclipse:	Light Morph:
Total Number:	Unknown:	Other:	Please submit a copy of your field drawings.

If possible, please include in the sections below details of the specific body parts actually observed during the sighting.

BILL:
HEAD:
NECK:
UPPERPARTS:
UNDERPARTS:

Please do not write below here; for WBRC use only.

Form updated January 2008

Record Number	Category	Latilong	Date Received
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WINGS:	
TAIL:	
LEGS & FEET:	
List similar species and describe how or why you eliminated them.	
Describe the behavior of this bird and the interaction with others.	
What is the habitat at this location?	
If heard, describe the bird's song or vocalizations.	Reporter's name, address, phone number, and e-mail address.
How many years have you birded?	Corroborating observers who are not reporting separately.
Have you observed this species before?	

Please do not write below here; for WBRC use only.

Form updated January 2008

**Record
Number**

Latilong

Atlas Update

**Sighting Entered in WGFD
WOS Database**

THANK YOU FOR SUBMITTING YOUR SIGHTING TO THE WYOMING BIRD RECORDS COMMITTEE!

HOW TO DOCUMENT SIGHTINGS OF RARE AND UNUSUAL BIRDS

To improve the accuracy and breadth of Wyoming's ornithological record, the following suggestions are given to assist with documentation of bird sightings.

- 1) Read "How to Document Rare Birds", by Donna L. Dittman and Greg W. Lasley (pages 145-159 in the 1992 issue of Birding, Vol. 24, No. 3). This article is the best we have seen on the subject.
- 2) Acceptable documentation must eliminate all similar species. Bear in mind that immatures or juveniles of one species can be very similar to adults of another species. Examples that might cause confusion are gulls, jaegers, sparrows, and longspurs. Species that exhibit multiple color morphs can also be problematic.
- 3) Study and learn bird topography. Most field guides provide a schematic of avian body parts and feather groups. Specialized identification guides also provide specific structural and anatomical detail. A thorough grasp of this subject will heighten your general birding skill and facilitate accurate, detailed documentation.
- 4) Take meticulous and thorough field notes during or immediately after the observation. Alternatively, you can also use a tape recorder to capture identification details. If the bird is cooperative, write your notes during the observation period. Try not to consult your field guide during the observation to avoid predisposing your identification. Do not rely on memory to document a rare/unusual bird.
- 5) The subject bird's physical description is most crucial. Include everything you observe in this description. Utilizing bird topography, include all details concerning plumage, shape, relative size, eyes, legs, and bill. Note the colors, including color distribution, color density, and color contrast between different feather groups. When making field notes, consider proportional details; i.e. bill length compared to head width and/or tail length as a proportion of body length. Record plumage characteristics, such as degree of wear or signs of molt. When describing size, try to compare nearby known species or some other object of known dimensions. Avoid trying to estimate size in actual inches, feet, etc., since this is a very subjective endeavor.
- 6) Observe and record the subject bird's behavior. While behavior is seldom diagnostic by itself, in combination with other details it is often conclusive. Wyoming's only documented Connecticut Warbler was accepted by the WBRC, in part, because it was walking, not hopping.

- 7) If possible, take photographs. Lacking an actual specimen, good to fair photographs are the best back- up to a thoroughly detailed written description. Do not assume that only one photograph will display diagnostic features, or that the developing lab will not ruin a single negative. Take a number of shots to ensure a complete portrait. The value of photography is immediately apparent when one is trying to differentiate the wing tip patterns of the various gulls.
- 8) If you do not have a camera and the bird is cooperative, you can still get a good picture. Make a sketch. You do not need the talent of Rembrandt to draw a convincing and diagnostic sketch. Utilize your knowledge of bird topography, and you will be surprised how well you do. Draw your sketch in the field, during the observation. Do not rely on memory.
- 9) Hopefully the bird will be vocalizing in some manner. In addition to a well-written description of the vocalizations, a tape recording is extremely beneficial. The recorded song and/or calls need not be of professional quality. A hand-held cassette recorder with a built-in microphone will often provide reliable results. It is unlikely that an Alder or Yellow-bellied Flycatcher will ever be added to the Wyoming State list without recorded vocalizations to support written and/or photographic evidence.
- 10) Specimens that are identified and repositied at the University of Wyoming Zoological Museum are still the most convincing evidence of an occurrence. If you encounter a dead rare/unusual bird while in the field, please deliver the body to the appropriate authority; i.e. Wyoming Game and Fish Department, National Park Service, or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service personnel. Note the exact location and date of the discovery. Freeze the specimen if delivery is to be delayed.

MAMMAL OBSERVATION RECORD

PLEASE RETURN TO: Nongame Mammal Biologist
Wyoming Game and Fish Department
260 Buena Vista
Lander, Wyoming 82520

Mammal Observed: _____
Number Observed: _____ Photograph Taken: _____
Observer's Name: _____ Telephone: _____
Address: _____
Occupation: _____
Name of Other Observers: _____
Address of Other Observers: _____
Agency/Organization: _____
Reporting Date: _____
Location (direction and distance from the nearest town or identifiable locations, and legal description of the site):

UTM Coordinates: _____ E _____ N Zone _____ Datum (e.g. NAD83) _____
Latitude/Longitude Coordinates: _____
_____ $\frac{1}{4}$ _____ $\frac{1}{4}$ Section _____ Township _____ Range _____
Describe Site (details about land use, habitat type, etc.): _____

COLLECTION OF DEAD ANIMAL:

Currently Held Where? _____
How Was Specimen Acquired? _____

OBSERVATION OF LIVE ANIMAL:

Time and Duration of Sighting: _____
Weather Conditions: _____
Distance of Observation: _____
Binoculars Used? _____ Spotting Scope Used? _____
Description of Animal(s) (color, size, markings):
Body: _____
Legs and Feet: _____
Tail: _____
Head and Face: _____
Other Comments: _____

Behavior (describe in observer's words): _____

Similar Species and How Observer Eliminated Them: _____

PLEASE DO NOT WRITE IN THIS SPACE:

Classification: _____
Confirmed: _____ Probable: _____ Unconfirmed: _____

Appendix II

**DOCUMENTATION REQUESTED FOR ALL SIGHTINGS (AS)
OF THE FOLLOWING SPECIES**
(Updated 1 April 2009)

Brant	Ross's Gull	Wood Thrush
Mute Swan	Laughing Gull	Varied Thrush
Whooper Swan	Heermann's Gull	Sprague's Pipit
Eurasian Wigeon	Mew Gull	Blue-winged Warbler
American Black Duck	Thayer's Gull	Golden-winged Warbler
Garganey	Lesser Black-backed Gull	Cape May Warbler
Tufted Duck	Glaucous-winged Gull	Black-throated Green Warbler
Black Scoter	Glaucous Gull	Hermit Warbler
Ruddy Shelduck	Great Black-backed Gull	Blackburnian Warbler
Common Shelduck	Least Tern	Yellow-throated Warbler
White-tailed Ptarmigan	Arctic Tern	Pine Warbler
Greater Prairie-Chicken	Pomarine Jaeger	Prairie Warbler
Northern Bobwhite	Parasitic Jaeger	Palm Warbler
Red-throated Loon	Long-billed Murrelet	Bay-breasted Warbler
Yellow-billed Loon	Ancient Murrelet	Prothonotary Warbler
Red-necked Grebe	Band-tailed Pigeon	Worm-eating Warbler
Streaked Shearwater	African Collared-Dove	Kentucky Warbler
Brown Pelican	White-winged Dove	Connecticut Warbler
Lesser Frigatebird	Barn Owl (except L21)	Mourning Warbler
Least Bittern	Flammulated Owl	Hooded Warbler
Great Egret	Western Screech-Owl	Canada Warbler
Little Blue Heron	(except L8)	Red-faced Warbler
Tricolored Heron	Snowy Owl	Hepatic Tanager
Green Heron	Northern Hawk Owl	Summer Tanager
Yellow-crowned Night-Heron	Barred Owl	Scarlet Tanager
White Ibis	Magnificent Hummingbird	Canyon Towhee
Glossy Ibis	Ruby-throated Hummingbird	Cassin's Sparrow
Wood Stork	Anna's Hummingbird	(except Torrington area)
White-tailed Kite	Acorn Woodpecker	Field Sparrow
Mississippi Kite	Red-bellied Woodpecker	Black-throated Sparrow
Harris's Hawk	Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	Baird's Sparrow
Red-shouldered Hawk	White-headed Woodpecker	Le Conte's Sparrow
Crested Caracara	Pileated Woodpecker	Nelson's Sharp-tailed Sparrow
Gyr Falcon	Eastern Wood-Pewee	Golden-crowned Sparrow
Yellow Rail	Eastern Phoebe	Smith's Longspur
Purple Gallinule	Vermilion Flycatcher	Northern Cardinal
Common Moorhen	Great Crested Flycatcher	Yellow Grosbeak
Whooping Crane	Scissor-tailed Flycatcher	Painted Bunting
Snowy Plover	White-eyed Vireo	Rusty Blackbird
Piping Plover	Gray Vireo	Great-tailed Grackle
Hudsonian Godwit	Yellow-throated Vireo	Baltimore Oriole
Red Knot	Cassin's Vireo	Scott's Oriole
Buff-breasted Sandpiper	Blue-headed Vireo	Brambling
Short-billed Dowitcher	Philadelphia Vireo	Purple Finch
American Woodcock	Purple Martin	Hoary Redpoll
Red Phalarope	Carolina Wren	Lawrence's Goldfinch
Black-legged Kittiwake	Sedge Wren	European Goldfinch
Black-headed Gull	Western Bluebird	
Little Gull	Gray-cheeked Thrush	

**DOCUMENTATION REQUESTED FOR THE FIRST LATILONG SIGHTINGS (FL)
AND ALL NESTING OBSERVATIONS OF THE FOLLOWING SPECIES**

(Updated 1 April 2009)

Greater White-fronted Goose
Ross's Goose
Cackling Goose
Trumpeter Swan
Greater Scaup
Surf Scoter
White-winged Scoter
Long-tailed Duck
Pacific Loon
American Bittern
Cattle Egret
Broad-winged Hawk
Peregrine Falcon
American Golden-Plover
Upland Sandpiper
Whimbrel
Ruddy Turnstone
White-rumped Sandpiper
Dunlin
Sabine's Gull
Common Tern
Eurasian Collared-Dove
Yellow-billed Cuckoo
Black-billed Cuckoo
Eastern Screech-Owl
Northern Pygmy-Owl
Boreal Owl
Northern Saw-whet Owl
Chimney Swift
Black-chinned Hummingbird
Red-headed Woodpecker

Black-backed Woodpecker
Least Flycatcher
Hammond's Flycatcher
Gray Flycatcher
Ash-throated Flycatcher
Cassin's Kingbird
Western Scrub-Jay
Juniper Titmouse
Bushtit
Bewick's Wren
Winter Wren
Eastern Bluebird
Tennessee Warbler
Nashville Warbler
Virginia's Warbler
Northern Parula
Chestnut-sided Warbler
Magnolia Warbler
Black-throated Blue Warbler
Black-throated Gray Warbler
Blackpoll Warbler
Black-and-white Warbler
Swamp Sparrow
Chestnut-collared Longspur
Rose-breasted Grosbeak
Indigo Bunting
Dickcissel
Orchard Oriole
Brown-capped Rosy-Finch
White-winged Crossbill
Lesser Goldfinch

Appendix III

HABITAT TYPE DESCRIPTIONS

Habitat Code	Habitat Type
01.00	Conifer Forests
01.10	Lodgepole Pine
01.20	Douglas Fir
01.30	Engelmann Spruce-Subalpine Fir
01.40	Ponderosa Pine (savannah)
01.50	Ponderosa Pine-Douglas Fir
01.60	Limber Pine
01.70	Whitebark Pine
01.80	Pine-Juniper
01.81	Pinyon Pine-Juniper
01.82	Limber Pine-Juniper
01.83	Ponderosa Pine-Juniper
01.90	Other or Mixed Conifer Forests
02.00	Deciduous Forests
02.10	Aspen
02.11	Aspen-Upland
02.12	Aspen-Riparian
02.13	Aspen-Conifer
02.20	Riparian-Cottonwood
02.21	Cottonwood-Upland (dry site)
02.22	Cottonwood-Riparian
02.23	Balsam Poplar
02.30	Cottonwood-Dryland
02.31	Plains Cottonwood
02.32	Narrowleaf Cottonwood
02.40	Maple
02.41	Boxelder Maple
02.42	Rocky Mountain Maple
02.43	Bigtooth Maple
02.50	Oak
02.60	Paper Birch
02.70	Maple-Elm-Ash
02.80	Other or Mixed Deciduous Forests
03.00	Woodland-Chaparral
03.10	Gambel Oak

Habitat Code	Habitat Type
03.20	Juniper
03.21	Juniper-Sagebrush
03.22	Juniper-Mountain Mahogany
03.23	Juniper-Other Shrub Understory
04.00	Basin-Prairie Shrub-Shrub Steppe
04.10	Sagebrush-Grassland
04.11	Basin Big Sagebrush
04.12	Wyoming Big Sagebrush
04.13	Mountain Big Sagebrush
04.14	Black Sagebrush
04.15	Silver Sagebrush
04.16	Threetip Sagebrush
04.17	Low Sagebrush (<i>Artemisia arbuscula</i>)
04.18	Sand Sagebrush (<i>Artemisia filifolia</i>)
04.19	Other or Mixed Sagebrush or Sagewort
04.20	Greasewood
04.21	Greasewood-Sagebrush
04.22	Greasewood-Saltbush
04.30	Rabbitbrush
04.31	Green Rabbitbrush
04.32	Rubber Rabbitbrush
04.33	Rabbitbrush-Sagebrush-Mixed Shrub
04.40	Saltbush
04.41	Gardner Saltbush
04.42	Fourwing Saltbush
04.43	Shadscale
04.44	Saltbush-Sagebrush-Mixed Shrub
04.50	Winterfat
04.60	Woody Aster (alkali aster) <i>Xylorhiza</i>
04.70	Other or Mixed Shrub-Shrub Steppe
05.00	Mountain-Foothills Shrub-Shrub Steppe
05.10	Sagebrush-Grassland
05.11	Basin Big Sagebrush
05.12	Wyoming Big Sagebrush
05.13	Mountain Big Sagebrush
05.14	Black Sagebrush
05.15	Silver Sagebrush

Habitat Code	Habitat Type
05.16	Threetip Sagebrush
05.17	Low Sagebrush (<i>Artemisia arbuscula</i>)
05.18	Sand Sagebrush (<i>Artemisia filifolia</i>)
05.19	Other or Mixed Sagebrush
05.20	Rabbitbrush
05.21	Green Rabbitbrush
05.22	Rubber Rabbitbrush
05.23	Rabbitbrush-Sagebrush-Mixed Shrub
05.30	Mountain Mahogany
05.31	True Mountain Mahogany
05.32	True Mountain Mahogany-Sagebrush-Mixed Shrub
05.33	Curleaf Mountain Mahogany
05.34	Curleaf Mountain Mahogany-Sagebrush-Mixed Shrub
05.40	Bitterbrush
05.41	Bitterbrush-Sagebrush-Mixed Shrub
05.50	Serviceberry
05.51	Serviceberry-Sagebrush-Mixed Shrub
05.60	Chokecherry
05.61	Chokecherry-Sagebrush-Mixed Shrub
05.70	Hawthorne
05.80	Skunkbush Sumac
05.90	Other or Mixed Shrub-Shrub Steppe
06.00	Riparian Shrub-Shrub Steppe
06.10	Willow
06.11	Alpine Willow
06.12	Willow-Other Shrubs
06.20	Hawthorne-Wild Plum-Dogwood
06.30	Water Birch-Bog Birch
06.31	Birch-Alder
06.32	Birch-Willow
06.33	Birch-Other Shrubs
06.40	Alder
06.50	Shrubby Cinquefoil
06.60	Buffaloberry
06.70	Tamarisk
06.80	Russian Olive
06.90	Other or Mixed Shrub-Shrub Steppe

Habitat Code	Habitat Type
07.00	Grasslands
07.10	Eastern Great Plains Area Grasslands
07.11	Shortgrass (blue grama-buffalo grass)
07.12	Midgrass (blue grama-needlegrass-Western wheatgrass)
07.13	Draws (bluebunch wheatgrass-needlegrass-wildrye)
07.14	Sandy (muhly-sand dropseed-prairie sandreed)
07.15	Tallgrass, Rough Breaks (little bluestem-sideoats grama-switchgrass punice)
07.16	Tallgrass (big, sand, and little bluestem-prairie sandreed-needleandthread)
07.17	Annual Forb
07.20	Great Basin-Foothills Grasslands
07.21	Bluebunch Wheatgrass-Bluegrass
07.22	Thickspike-Western Wheatgrass-Needleandthread-Bluegrass-Blue Grama
07.23	Annual Forb
07.30	Mountain-Foothills Grassland
07.31	Bluebunch Wheatgrass-Idaho Fescue-Bluegrass-Needlegrass
07.32	Mountain Park-Meadow (bent grasses, Idaho fescue-reed grasses-slender wheatgrass)
07.33	Foothills-Mountain Forb (Northwest cinquefoil-lupine-geranium-elkweed)
07.34	Annual Forb
07.40	Alpine Grasslands (bent grass-sheep fescue-icegrass)
07.50	Alpine Moss-Lichen-Forb (silene-avens-sundivort-forget-me-not)
07.60	Wet-Moist Meadow Grasslands
07.61	Tufted Hairgrass-Reedgrass (freshwater)
07.62	Inland Saltgrass-Alkali Sacaton (alkaline)
07.63	Common Reed (phragmites)
07.64	Grass-Sedge-Rush Meadow
07.70	Kentucky Bluegrass Grasslands
07.80	Annual Grasslands
08.00	Grasslike Types
08.10	Sedge
08.20	Sedge-Grass-Rush Meadow
09.00	Marsh-Swamp Wetlands
09.10	Cattail
09.20	Bulrush
09.30	Cattail-Bulrush-Sedge
10.00	Aquatic
10.10	Lentic or Standing Water (pond, lake, reservoir)

Habitat Code	Habitat Type
10.11	Large Lentic (>5 surface acres)
10.12	Small Lentic (<5 surface acres)
10.13	Intermittent Lentic
10.20	Lotic or Running Water (spring, stream, river)
10.21	Large Lotic (>50 ft. channel width)
10.22	Small Lotic (<50 ft. channel width)
10.23	Spring
10.24	Intermittent
11.00	Cropland-Agricultural Lands
11.10	Row Crop
11.11	Corn
11.12	Beans
11.13	Potatoes
11.14	Beets
11.15	Sunflower
11.16	Other Row Crop
11.20	Alfalfa
11.21	Standing (in field)
11.22	Stacked
11.23	Seed Crop
11.30	Irrigated Native Meadow (hayed or pastured)
11.40	Irrigated Introduced Meadow (hayed or pastured)
11.50	Small Grains
11.51	Wheat
11.52	Barley
11.53	Oats
11.54	Rye
11.55	Other Small Grains
11.60	Dryland Grass Pastures
11.61	Crested Wheatgrass
11.62	Russian Wildrye
11.63	Other-Mixed Dryland Grass Pastures
11.70	Fallow Lands
11.80	Stored Crops
11.90	Rural Development
11.91	Ranch-Farm Facilities
11.92	Shelterbelt

Habitat Code	Habitat Type
12.00	Barren-Special Features
12.10	Cave
12.20	Cliffs (canyon, mountain)
12.30	Spires
12.40	Rock Outcrop-Rock Piles
12.50	Talus Slope-Talus Fields
12.60	Sand Dune-Sand Blowouts
12.70	Shoreline (mud flats, sand beach, gravel bar)
12.80	Glacier
99.00	Disturbed Areas
99.10	Roadside-Railroad Banks
99.20	Mined Area (unreclaimed)
99.30	Mined Area (reclaimed)
99.31	Grass (native species)
99.32	Grass (introduced species)
99.33	Shrub-Shrub-grass
99.34	Deciduous Tree
99.35	Coniferous Tree
99.40	Sprayed Area
99.41	Sagebrush
99.42	Other Shrub
99.43	Other
99.50	Burned Area
99.51	Grass
99.52	Sagebrush
99.53	Other Shrub
99.54	Woodland or Chaparral
99.55	Deciduous Tree
99.56	Coniferous Tree
99.57	Marsh
99.60	Logged-Clearcut Area
99.61	Lodgepole Pine
99.62	Ponderosa Pine
99.63	Douglas Fir
99.64	Spruce-Fir
99.65	Other or Mixed Conifer
99.66	Deciduous

Habitat Code	Habitat Type
99.70	Logged-Thinned
99.71	Lodgepole Pine
99.72	Ponderosa Pine
99.73	Douglas Fir
99.74	Spruce-Fir
99.75	Other or Mixed Conifer
99.76	Deciduous
99.80	Oil and Gas Sites
99.90	Urban-Built Up
99.91	Garbage Dump
99.92	Other